The Largest Circulation of any Foreign Daily in the Far East

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

To-day's paper consists of 32 pages in three sections

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WE'RE VICTORIOUS EVERYWHERE, SAYS NEW CHANCELLOR!

'West Front Stands Solid,' Palestine Doesn't Count, Tells Reichstag

SURE OF U-BOATS

Member 'Ardently Awaits' Britain and France Asking for Peace!

WESTARP IS FIERCE

Germany too Conciliatory, He Says; Must Utilise Her Conquests

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, November 30.—In the Reichstag, the German Chancellor, Count von Hertling, declared that, almost everywhere, Germany and her allies had been victorious. The strategic situation on the western front had not altered to Germany's disadvantage by the recent British and French operations and the fact that the western front stood solid had enabled the recent great conquests in Russia and Italy.

The British successes in Palestine had not affected the general military situation.

Confident of Submarines

He was convinced that their submarine policy would attain its object.

Germany's method of financing the war had proved sound. Her people had voluntarily subscribed nearly 73 milliards of Marks for war purposes.

Regarding Germany's national institutions, he maintained that they had stood the test of the war. Why, therefore, alter them? He promised to remove the restrictions regarding the formation of trade unions and also to endeavor to relax the censorship.

Count von Hertling declared that the war-aims of the Central Alliance were the realisation of their national ideals, the safeguarding of their territorial possessions and the warding off of enemy attacks.

Sympathises With Russia

After referring to the Russian peace preliminaries previously cabled, the Chancellor expressed sympathy with Russia's position. He denied the press statements that definite agreements have been reached regarding the future of Poland, Lithuania and Courland.

In the course of the debate, Herr Trinborn, a member of the Center, demanded a peace by conciliation, guaranteeing Germany's integrity, security and complete independence, especially economically.

Herr Schudemann (?Scheidemann) declared that German Labor joyfully welcomed and supported the Russian peace offer and ardently awaited a similar step by the workmen of France and Great Britain.

Herr Fischbeck, a Progressive, affirmed that the Germans are ready for an honorable understanding with their enemies and desired a lasting friendship and peace with the Russians.

'Conciliation' Hurts Westarp

Count Westarp, a Conservative deputy, declared that Germany's conciliatory spirit had only prolonged the war and a different sort of language was now necessary. "Our conquests must be utilised for Germany's safety, strength and free future."

Herr Haase, an Independent Socialist, said: "A separate peace with Russia is not enough. We want a general peace, without annexations in the east or west."

German Newspapers Regard Letter of Lord Lansdowne As a Semi-Official Feeler

'Britain Beginning to Get Reasonable,' is their Opinion; Scathing Comment in London Press

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 30.—The German newspapers give prominence to Lord Lansdowne's letter, hailing it with great satisfaction, as "a semi-official feeler." They express the opinion that it shows that "Britain is beginning to get reasonable."

The Lobby correspondent of The Times states that Lord Lansdowne's letter came as a complete surprise to his colleagues, by whom it was read with the most profound regret. It is understood that Mr. Asquith had no previous knowledge of the letter and the rank and file of the Unionist Party is unanimously hostile to the ill-timed and unwise action taken by Lord Lansdowne.

The Times, in an editorial, says that Lord Lansdowne will be the most popular man in Central Europe next week. "He submitted to us this letter on Wednesday, but we refused to publish it, because we believed it reflected no responsible phase of British opinion. We are confident it will be read in all Allied countries with universal regret and reprobation.

"His action will not be misunderstood in this country, where he has long ceased to exercise any influence in public affairs. No more unpropitious time could have been chosen to express weak and illogical arguments for playing into the hands of the enemy."

The Daily Mail remarks that Lord Lansdowne fails to recognise that there are worse things than ruin: fails to recognise that Germany will be victorious unless she is decisively beaten and that the alternative to ruin is slavery. "Lord Lansdowne does not speak for England, Great Britain or the Empire. Our freedom-loving people will accept poverty as the price of freedom."

Lord Buckmaster and Sir Arthur Henderson suggest in the Daily News that steps should be taken to give expression to the mass of opinion that will range itself behind Lord Lansdowne.

The Daily Graphic remarks that Lord Lansdowne's letter is that of a despairing man. "Happily few Britons want to end the war by begging Germany for peace."

The Daily Telegraph, while agreeing with Lord Lansdowne's main principle for the co-ordination and elucidation of the war-aims of the Allies, disagrees with several of his arguments, especially the suggestion to discuss the freedom of the seas. It says: "There can be no compromise regarding our sea rights, which protect liberty from militarism and constitute the sheet-anchor of civilisation."

The Morning Post remarks that Lord Lansdowne speaks neither for the Unionist Party nor the House of Lords. The real mischief of his pedantic folly is that it gilds the German fetters with fine phrases and spreads a camouflage of words over a proposal to surrender.

The Daily Chronicle comments that Lord Lansdowne writes as if German opinion were right for an equitable peace. "He views the problems of central and eastern Europe as Victorian statesmen in 1864 viewed the problem of Schleswig-Holstein. He appears to have learned nothing from the consequences of our abstention in 1864. It is impossible to successfully establish a League of Nations if Germany controls a solid block of 200,000,000 white people occupying a continuous territory right across Europe and Asia with a disrupted Russia beyond. We prefer President Wilson's judgment in his reply to the Pope that there is no chance of peace at present."

The Daily News remarks that Lord Lansdowne does an immeasurable service to humanity in impressing nations with the duty of the will to peace. His policy means no sacrifice to our permanent and primary aims in the war.

The Lobby correspondent of the Daily Mail says that one of the considerations weighing with Lord Lansdowne was the threatened repudiation of the Russian national debt, as a result of which British financiers and investors would lose seriously.

Indo-Chinese Aid In Unloading Ammunition

Indo-Chinese from French Indo-China unloading ammunition from trucks in the Marne district. (French official war photograph.)

Musical Afternoon For Woman's Club

Interesting Program is Arranged for American Ladies At Tuesday Meeting

A musical afternoon with modern composers will occupy the members of the American Woman's Club at their meeting Tuesday afternoon in the new rooms upstairs in the Carlton Cafe.

Modern English music by Cyril Scott and song settings to old Chinese poems, by Mr. C. S. Garton, will be the themes heard.

The Scott program will include:
Biography—read by Miss Oldroyd.
Suite for the Piano.....Mr. Roberts
"Lullaby" .....Mrs. Isenman.
a. "An Eastern Lament" (for Swami Abhedamanda) words from the Chinese by Herbert Giles.
b. "Afterday" .....Mrs. Frederic Ashley.
Suite for Piano.....Mr. Roberts.

In connection with Mr. Garton's work there will be the following:
"Chinese Music", a paper.
Chinese Suite-Op. 13.
a. "A King of Tang" poem by Wang Po (648-676 A.)—Sung by Mr. Walker.
b. "A Walk by the River at Night",—(from 16th Century Cantonese).
c. "In the Bamboo Grove"—poem from To Sen Chi Shi, "Gems of Chinese Poetry", sung by Mrs. Rawlinson, the composer at the piano.

Committee Named For Labor Problem

British War Cabinet Appoints Body to Settle Questions Affecting Government

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 29.—The War Cabinet has appointed a Committee, including Mr. G. N. Barnes, Sir Auckland Geddes and Sir George Askwith, to deal with questions concerning wages and to co-ordinate the settlement of labor questions which affect Government departments.

Hongkong Scots Send Haig Congratulations

Express Admiration Of Marshal's Achievements In St. Andrew's Day Wire

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Hongkong, December 1.—The following telegram has been sent to Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig: "Hongkong Scots desire, on the occasion of the anniversary of St. Andrew's Day, to express their admiration of your great achievements and the strenuous and successful work accomplished by all ranks of your command. Our Society, largely assisted by all the Hongkong community, is celebrating St. Andrew's Day by receiving funds in aid of Scottish hospitals for the wounded of all nationalities."

Britain is Planning New Tea Contracts

To Buy 40 Per Cent Of Indian Crop; Private Purchases Banned

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 29.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. J. R. Clynes stated that the arrangements for Government purchase of tea in India and Ceylon have not yet been completed, but the scheme contemplated the purchase of approximately 40 per cent of the Indian and 27 per cent of the Ceylon crop. The contracts would extend from November 1, 1917, to May 31, 1918 and the price would be based on the average price of the teas of each garden in 1911, 1912 and 1913, subject to certain modification to meet war-conditions. Private importations for the United Kingdom would not be allowed, but private purchases for the Colonies and abroad would be permitted.

ITALIAN CAMPAIGN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, November 30.—An official communique reports: "There has been intense artillery work, especially at Meletta and in the Middle and Lower Piave plains. A British monitor obtained a direct hit on a bridge of boats near Passarella."

Lieut. C.H.L. Symons, Rev.C.J.F. Symons' Son Killed At The Front

Shanghai Clergyman Has Misfortune to Lose Two Boys On Country's Service

Second Lieutenant C.H.L. Symons, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., has been killed in action, according to word received in Shanghai yesterday, by his father, the Rev. C. J. F. Symons, who has now lost both of his sons in the war. The telegram announced that the young man was killed on Nov. 20. His brother, 2nd Lieut. E. C. Symons, of the 89th Machine Gun Corps, died of wounds on Sept. 1, 1916.

Lieut. Symons was 29 years old and was born in Ningpo and educated at Trents College. He was with Jardine, Matheson nearly twelve years, going to England to enter the service in February, 1916. He received a commission in the 5th Royal Fusiliers and was wounded in France in October of last year. While in Shanghai he was a member of the Maxim Co., S.V.C. and of the Victoria Company, S.F.B. and was popular with his many friends. The sympathy of the community is extended to Mr. and Mrs. Symons in their double bereavement.

Father Walsh to Be Guest of Catholics

Reception Will Be Given Thursday For Visiting Churchman From America

A reception to the Very Rev. Father James A. Walsh, Superior of the Catholic Foreign Missionary Society of America, will be held under the auspices of His Lordship, Bishop Paris, S. J., at the Astor House at 5.30 p.m. next Thursday.

Father Walsh is now in China surveying the field in preparation for the establishment of American Catholic Missions next year.

All Catholics are most cordially invited to attend.

Chinese Pressmen Leave For Tokio

Visitors Make Interested Study Of Methods Of Japanese Newspapers

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Osaka, November 30.—The Chinese journalists are showing tremendous anxiety to learn and it is a great delight to the Japanese newspapermen to show them how modern dailies with a circulation of 500,000 are produced. This has created a very cordial and fraternal feeling.

Our visitors, evidently determined to raise the status of Chinese organs of public opinion, are making a thorough investigation into the technicalities of newspaper make-up. The quick photographic work has particularly interested the visitors.

Tonight, the Osaka Chamber of Commerce will give a banquet at the Osaka Club, after which the party will leave for Tokio.

Wang Ta-hsieh Resigns With 5 Other Ministers

Wang Shih chen now Acting Premier; Chekiang Rebels Beaten; Paid $90,000 to Disband

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, November 30.—Mandates accept the resignation of the acting Premier, Wang Ta-hsièh and the Ministers of the Interior, Justice, Finance, Education and Agriculture and appoint General Wang Shih-chen as acting Premier.

$90,000 for Rebels

Special Correspondence to The China Press

Ningpo, December 1.—According to pro-government sources, the Chekiang Independents were defeated on Thursday. It is reported that the local gentry paid $90,000 to disband the Independents. The rebel leaders are reported to have fled to Shanghai. Two thousand government troops are expected here soon and peace is expected to be restored.

Independents' Defeat Confirmed

The report of the crushing defeat of the Ningpo rebels at Paikuan and Tsao-O has been confirmed. The rebels were outnumbered by four to one. The first engagement took place Thursday between the infantry of General Tung Pao-hsuan and the troops of Koo Nai-ping, Military Commissioner of Ningpo and Taichow. After two and half hours' fighting, the Ningpo forces retreated across the Tsao-O River and held Paikuan. They established their headquarters at the Ta Shen Temple, which was soon set on fire by heavy guns of the loyalists. General Tung's troops crossed the Tsao-O River Friday and the rebels made a further retreat to Siaoyu village.

The conditions in Tsao-O and Paikuan were deplorable as a result of the skirmishes. The railway between Ningpo and Shaoshing was partly destroyed during the retreat, but General Tung has ordered the engineers of the line to have it repaired immediately in order to facilitate his victorious drive into Ningpo.

The telegraph service between Ningpo and Hangchow is cut. News from the headquarters is conveyed from Shaoshing to the provincial capital. Shaoshing itself is quiet. In its suburbs, however, raids on the villages are frequent.

The military units despatched by General Lu Yung-hsian to Chekiang consist of three battalions of infantry, one battalion of cavalry and another of artillery now stationed in Kashing and one company of machine guns.

Mr. Tien Shih-ling, president of the Chekiang Educational Association in Shanghai, representing the various Chekiang organisations in this city, went to Ningpo Friday to negotiate with the authorities to avert any necessary loss of life and property during the combat.

Re-inforce Chekiang

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Sungkiang, Ku, November 29.—Though there was a movement of soldiers from here to Chekiang this week, so far as I have heard there has been no outward excitement. There has been some commotion here from farmers trying to get their rice rental reduced. One gentleman, who is a trustee of an institution here owning much rice land, I hear had such a visitation from tenants that he decamped through the back door.

I understand now that a settlement has been arrived at. The farmers in the immediate neighborhood of Sungkiang, having better crops, will have to pay 68% of their rental. Those to the west of Sungkiang in the neighborhood of Fungching will pay 65% and those to the south-west of Sungkiang, in the most stricken districts will only have to pay 60%. Some will probably suffer in spite of these reductions; but I suppose it is impossible to get everyone exactly satisfied in this world.

Don't Expect Extension

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Huchow, Chekiang, November 30.—News of the action of Ningpo in

(Continued on Page 2)

DAUGHTER OF EX-TSAR ESCAPES FROM SIBERIA

Cuts Hair And In Male Attire Reaches England; Going To U.S. To Lecture

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 30.—The Morning Post states that the Grand Duchess Tatiana, the second daughter of the ex-Tsar, having escaped by dressing as a man, after cutting her hair short, travelled by rail from Omsk to Moscow and Archangel, from which port she sailed for Bergen and Newcastle. She is now in England and will shortly go to New York to lecture on conditions in Russia.

HOLLAND CONSTITUTION REVISION IS RATIFIED

Queen Concedes Universal Suffrage Together With Proportional Representation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, November 30.—The Queen of the Netherlands has endorsed the revision of the Constitution which has finally passed the States-General and which grants universal suffrage, with proportional representation.

PEACE CONFERENCE WILL MEET TODAY AT GERMANS' BASE

'I Hope and Wish for Definite Result,' Is Chancellor's Statement

USURPERS SCORED

Russian Diplomats in London Pledged to Resist Maximalists

BOLSHEVIKS LOSING

Even Petrograd Is Voting Against Them for Constituent Assembly

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, November 29.—The Russian delegates telegraph that the Russian and German plenipotentiaries will meet at mid-day on Sunday at the crossing of the Dvinsk and Vilna railway westwards of the village of Kukhalishky between the opposing military lines and will travel by special train to the German Headquarters on the Eastern Front at Brestlitovsk.

Chancellor is Hopeful

London, November 29.—The German wireless service gives an extract from a speech made by the German Chancellor, Count von Hertling, relating to the Russian proposals for negotiations concerning a truce and general peace. He said: "I do not hesitate to declare that it is possible to recognise that the Russian proposals, so far as they are at present known, are debateable principles on which the opening of negotiations may be based. I am ready to enter upon negotiations as soon as the Russian Government sends fully empowered representatives, and I hope and wish that these efforts will soon assume a definite shape and bring peace."

Reuter's Agency learns that an important meeting has been held at the Russian Embassy in London at which the leading Russian diplomatic, military and civil officials at present stationed in England unanimously passed resolutions strongly condemning the Maximalists, whom they denounced as a criminal faction of usurpers. The assemblage pledged themselves to resist as far as possible the treacherous forces seeking to destroy Russia.

Jail Tcheremisoff

Reuter's correspondent in Petrograd states that General Tcheremisoff, formerly Commander-in-Chief on the South-Western and the Northern Fronts, is interned in the Fortress of Peter and Paul.

A private soldier has been appointed Military Commander of the Moscow district.

The Petrograd correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, in a message dated the 28th, states that the Peasants' Conference gave Lenin a hostile reception, refusing to pass a vote of congratulation on the armistice.

Subsequently it was announced that a Coalition Government had been formed of Advanced Socialists in which the anti-Leninite section of the Bolsheviks was represented.

The Bolsheviks are being defeated in the elections for the Constituent Assembly even in Petrograd.

Soldiers Oppose Truce

Only three of the armies have supported the Bolshevik peace tactics and the others will probably disobey the Leninite instruction to cease firing. Hence the truce has little chance of realisation.

The Petrograd correspondent of The Times, in a message dated the 27th, states that the military representatives of Great Britain, Rumania, Italy, Japan, France and Servia, according to the Moscow press, sent a note to General Dukhonin, on the 23rd, protesting in very vigorous terms against the violation of the treaty binding the Allies not to conclude an armistice separately and declaring that such a violation of the treaty by Russia will have most serious consequences.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Dec. 4
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Dec. 5
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakuai M. Dec. 7
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Dec. 10
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Dec. 14
For U.S., Canada and Europe
Per P.M. s.s. Ecuador.... Dec. 7

ALLIED WAR CONCLAVE IS OPENED IN PARIS

Clemenceau Gives Welcoming Address To Delegates And Urges All To Work

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 29.—The Inter-Allied Conference opened today at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs under the Presidency of M. Clemenceau.

The crowd gathered at the entrance to the Palace sympathetically greeted the delegates as they passed, especially those of China and Japan.

M. Clemenceau, opening the session, delivered the following speech:—

"Gentlemen: In the name of the French Republic I have the honor to welcome you.

"In the greatest war the world has seen it is the sentiment of a supreme solidarity of the peoples which brings us together in order to conquer on the battlefield the right to a peace established on behalf of humanity. To that effect we all represent here a magnificent gathering of hopes, duties and wills in unison for all sacrifices in an alliance upon which no intrigue and no faltering will ever be able to encroach.

"We must transform into acts the high passions inspiring us. Our order of the day must be work. Let us work."

MRS. WILSON HELPED IN ISHII SUCCESS

Used Great Social Influence At Request Of Her Cousin, Dr. Teusler

The success of Viscount Ishii in his mission to the United States did not lie in the direct method, with which he negotiated with Secretary of State Lansing at the State Department, but rather in the indirect method, through which he appealed to the hearts of the American people, says the Tokio Asahi. Here is a story on the so-called indirect method, to which the Tokio Asahi attributes Viscount Ishii's success, as found in "Tojin, Seijin" or gossip columns of that Tokio journal:

"Viscount Ishii having accomplished what the American authorities call a remarkable event in the diplomatic history of the United States and Japan is now coming home triumphantly. Under his success, however, lie interesting facts, that have not yet been brought up to the surface. If one wants to do anything in another country, one should first of all understand the people of that country. For this reason, the envoy took with him Admiral Takeshita, Mr. Nagai and such men, who fully understand character, and temper of the American people, and gave them full chance to endeavor to win the hearts of the Americans.

"This was successful even more than he had expected. But far more successful were results from the letters of introduction that he took with him from Dr. Teusler, of St. Luke's International Hospital to many prominent Americans. Seeing that Dr. Teusler is a younger brother, as the Asahi writer understands, of Mrs. Wilson, wife of the President of the United States (a cousin), Viscount Ishii armed himself with letters of introduction from him not only to Mrs. Wilson, but also to many other prominent Americans. On Mrs. Wilson's part, she used her vast social influence as much as possible in introducing the Japanese envoy to many influencial Americans, as asked by Dr. Teusler. This was indeed one of the strongest factors, that have brought about the present success of Viscount Ishii in his present mission.

"Yet another factor was a valuable assistance rendered by Dr. Charles Reifsnider, President of St. Paul's who learning that Viscount Ishii was going to visit America on such an important mission, returned to the States in order to use all his influence in introducing the envoy to his countrymen. Of course his visit to the States was in connection with his plan of raising a fund for the establishment of a medical college in St. Paul's but during his stay there he spared no possible pains in introducing the envoy to his country men."

Powhattan Club Makes War Fund Donations

The Powhattan Club has made the following donations out of the proceeds of the club's Champion Sweepstake on the recent race meeting:

	Tls.
British Red Cross Fund	75.00
American Red Cross Fund ...	75.00
Sailors' War Orphans Fund..	50.00
Blind Soldiers and Sailors Fund	50.00
Shanghai Wounded Fund	50.00
Tommies' Xmas Fund	50.00
Fly Trap Fund	25.00

In addition the club has remitted to London the sum of £10.0.0 and £6.9.3d to the British-American Tobacco Co's. Soldiers Xmas and Cigarette Funds respectively.

The Weather

Weather likely to improve. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 54.6 and the minimum 44.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 54.2 and 28.8.

Task to Feed Germans Captured in E. Africa

Predict That Enemy Commander Will Eat 'Xmas Dinner As Prisoner

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ndanda, German East Africa, Nov. 28.—Describing the extraordinary progress made towards the close of the campaign in German East Africa, during the last fortnight, Reuter's correspondent says that the chief of the recent tasks of the British army has been to feed and provide an escort for the large columns of prisoners captured. The porters are glad to be taken into British service, where they are well fed and paid in real money.

Reuter's correspondent predicts that most of the South African infantry will eat their Christmas dinner in the Union, while the German Commander, von Letton, will eat his as a prisoner, or an exile. Even today, it is a question whether any other than the British Government exists in what was German East Africa.

Kobe Post Office Destroyed by Fire

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Osaka, November 30.—The post office in Kobe has been destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at Yen 1,000,000. The telegraph instruments were destroyed, but the telegrams in the office were not burned and the mail was removed safely.

HAIG REPULSES RAIDERS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 30.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

We drove off raiders yesterday evening near Gavrelle.

The enemy's artillery was active south-westward and westward of Cambrai and eastward of Ypres.

A German wireless communique this afternoon reports: "There have been very violent artillery actions on both sides of Poelcapelle and northward of Gheluvelt. We repulsed an attack made by the British, westward of Bourlon.

Paris, November 30.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports: After a series of violent bombardments, in the region of Les Chambrettes, the enemy carried out an important raid, which completely failed.

CHINKIANG THANKSGIVING

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Chinkiang, China, November 29.—A Thanksgiving Service was held at the Baptist Church this afternoon. The Scripture reading was followed by a vocal solo by Mrs. Napier. Two addresses were made, one on "The Significance of Thanksgiving" by Rev. A. Y. Napier, the other a patriotic address by Rev. J. W. Paxton. The meeting was well attended by the foreigners in the port. The Thanksgiving offering which amounted to $63 was for the benefit of the American Red Cross. The church was very artistically decorated by Mr. M. J. Walker, flags of the Allied Nations, white chrysanthemums, ferns, and bamboos being used.

Want Yang Tcheng As Shantung Governor

The office of the Civil Governor of Shantung has been offered to Mr. Yang Tcheng, former Special Envoy at Shanghai. During the last week two separate delegations journeyed down from Tsinanfu to urge him to accept the post, while President Feng Kuo-chang has also repeatedly asked him to go up to Peking to assume some important post.

Mr. Yang, however, has not yet decided whether he will accept the position. Tuchun Chang Huai-chi, it is understood, favors his appointment.

Wang Ta-hsieh Resigns Office

(Continued from Page 1)

breaking away from the provincial government was received in this city with great interest. A visit to the yamen of the Commissioner of Defense confirmed the news, which however in the opinion of the official was not of much importance, since he believed that the outbreak around Ningpo would result in nothing serious; while there might be some fighting the revolt would probably not extend to other parts of the province and normal conditions would soon be re-established.

This opinion is given for what it is worth. It may be said, however, that the people of the province of Chekiang throughout its length and breadth have always opposed the introduction of northern soldiers into the province, and would strongly sympathise with any force or forces which would drive them out and keep them out. There can be no doubt that this district would quickly join any revolt which had any considerable prospect of success against the present governor who is known as a partisan of the late Premier Tuan.

Asked for his views as to the trouble between the North and the South, the official replied that he saw no immediate prospect for a reconciliation between the two parties in the quarrel. War in his opinion was inevitable. Chekiang, however, would not take sides, but maintain a neutral position, keeping peace within its borders and attending to its own business.

This certainly is what the people wish. They see no object in becoming involved in the disputes of political or military leaders of Peking and Canton, and still less in taking any part in the quarrels of far off Europe. This is the view held by the people of Huchow, who for the past five years have seen business flourishing in an unprecedented manner. The volume of business carried on by the city is without doubt twice what it was five years ago, and with splendid prospects of greater advance.

The silk business may be mentioned as evidence of what is going on. Whereas five years ago there was a great deal of unoccupied land in the city devoted to no use whatever, now every such plot is crowded with the frames for twisting silk and everywhere throughout the city houses have been erected and outfitted with Japanese weaving machines, twenty or thirty in a building. Now one of the most important silk producing cities of China, Huchow might, could she secure adequate railroad facilities, easily win a pre-eminent position as a business center.

French Army 'Trench Cleaners'

These French soldiers have a peculiar duty. They go into the captured trenches and dispose of any Germans left behind. They perform this unpleasant task by either asphyxiating the Germans or shooting them with revolvers if they show the slightest resistance and do not surrender immediately.

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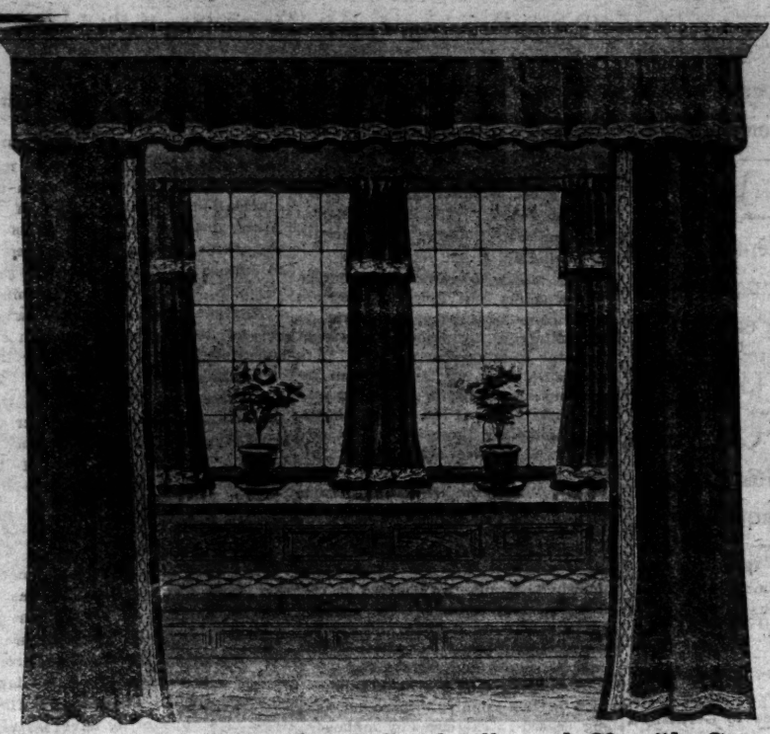

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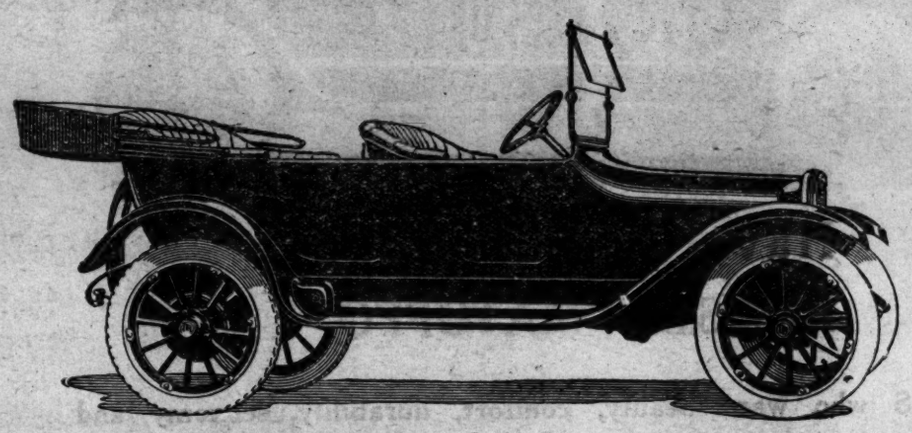

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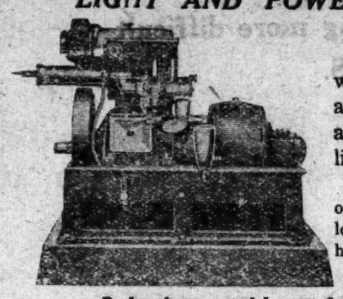

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		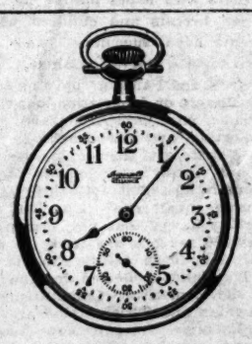
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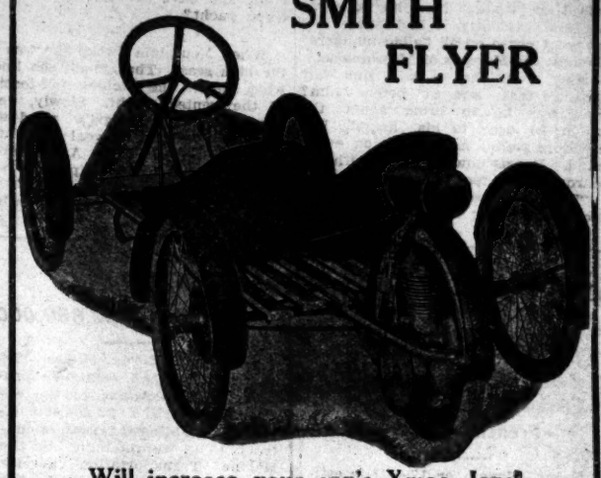

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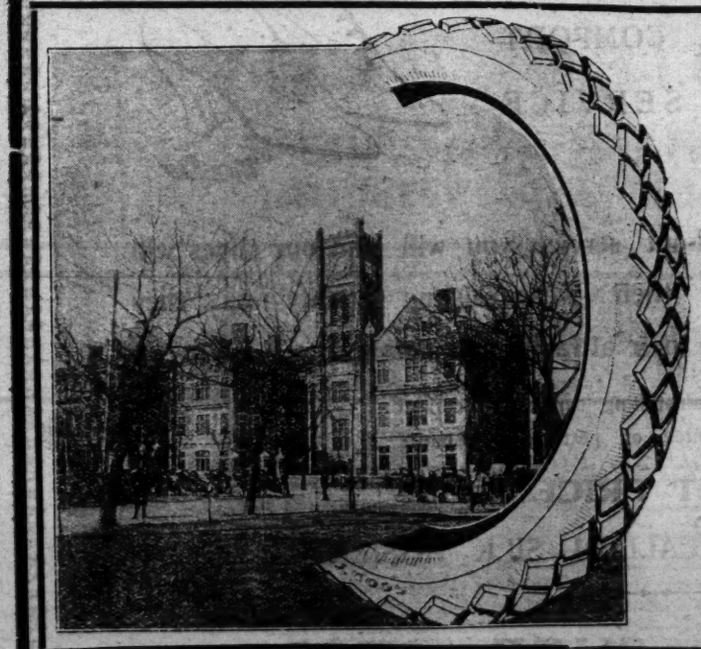

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The Heart Of Neuralgia — A Smashing Society Serial

By W. F. Kirk

Synopsis

Neuralgia Nearsilk, a beautiful heiress, whose parents have just moved to Newport, finds herself the victim of a plot on her mother's part to marry her to the Marquis of Mayonnaise. Neuralgia does not love the Marquis of Mayonnaise, who, when this story opened, was dressing for dinner as only a Mayonnaise could be dressed for dinner. Her parents will not be long kept in ignorance of that fact, take it from us!

CHAPTER II.

"Your face is sweet, your eyes are fine!
Your lips are fresh with dews.
I'll settle up when you are mine
And burn them I. O. U.'s!"

Moonlight in a garden of roses! Is there anything on this warracked planet one half so beautiful?

So thought Neuralgia Nearsilk, as she moved about the shining bowers like a fairy queen, with the Marquis of Mayonnaise right at her heels and talking desperately.

He had just recited the beautiful poetry with which this chapter opens, and paused a moment to note the effect on his divinity.

If his divinity just simply loved poetry, it was not apparent when she faced her rhyming suitor.

What doggerel!" she declared scornfully. "I know a song writer that can write better verse than them lines!"

The Marquis stood stunned and silent. He had expected her to melt at that soul-stirring stanza, as the man who wrote it for him had promised she would. Now his bolt was hot and evidently it had missed its mark. A curse on all ballad-mongers! thought the Marquis of Mayonnaise.

How was he to win this fair creature that swayed before him? How was he to bring about the union so dear to his heart? His creditors were mobilising on every hand. It was now or never with the Marquis. He took a step forward.

"Then you love somebody else!" he declared fiercely. "Then—then I will take you as the caveman took his bride."

Neuralgia Nearsilk laughed merrily, the first laughter she had known since the beginning of this tense serial.

"You'd make a swell caveman!" she said scornfully. "You couldn't punch a hole in a sheet of paper! Gee, I'll bet you can't even lift me!"

"I have other methods!" declared the Marquis with a cold note of triumph in his tones. "James! pat! Ethelbert!"

The three ruffians sprang from a nearby hedge.

"Seize her!"

At this terse command the three bravos seized and bound the surprised girl before she could utter a sound, though Neuralgia Nearsilk was not the yelping kind and would probably have remained haughtily silent rather than wake the village constable. But she struggled with the desperate fury of a tigress, and it was fully an hour before she lay bound and helpless at the feet of the Marquis of Mayonnaise.

"To the yacht!"

As they had obeyed his first, so they followed his second order, and the startled girl was carried swiftly down the beautiful drive of her father's estate.

"You will pay dearly for this!" she exclaimed when they had reached the water front.

The Marquis of Mayonnaise laughed savagely. It sounded more like the bark of a cur, for such, indeed, he was. Who but a cur at heart would forcibly abduct a girl of thirty-eight and have her carried aboard a hired yacht?

* * *

When Neuralgia awoke she was on the high seas. That much she knew when she felt the pitching and tossing of the rented yacht. Slowly, very slowly (for Neuralgia's mind was about as volatile as veal loaf) the truth dawned on her! A low moan came from her parched lips.

"Are you thirsty, little lamb?"

Then for the first time Neuralgia saw that she was not alone. A middle-aged matron was bending over her, gazing at her with a not unkindly look.

"How did you know I was thirsty?" she asked weakly.

"Your moan," was the gentle reply. "Many and many's the time my dear husband, Mike, work up with one of them thirsty moans, after a nighty-night at Terrence's Tavern for Man and Beast! Sure and I'd know that dry moan anywhere! Drink!"

The handed the fair girl a pitcher of icewater.

"Where am I?" asked Neuralgia, handing back the empty pitcher. "And who are you?"

"You are on board His Lordship's yacht, the Flying Bullhead," was the soft answer. "Fear not! No harm will come to you while I am here! Poor little lamb! Don't look frightened. Have another pitcher of this nice icewater."

Neuralgia Nearsilk leaned back on her pillow and held her aching head.

"Where is this—this creature?" she asked at length.

"Lord Mayonnaise has went ashore," was the carelesly worded reply. "He's coming back with a minister this evening, and there is to be a wedding."

"You don't mean——" gasped Neuralgia, "you—you don't mean he has determined to marry me against my will?"

"He thinks he is going to marry you," said the grim matron, "but he is going to marry—ME! Quick! There is yet time! See—here is the marriage costume! I will put it on while you dress in this motherly Mother Hubbard! And you can hide your face until the ceremony is over!"

Weak as she was, our heroine managed to obey instructions, and in a few moments the two plotters were attired for the masquerade.

There came a knock at the door.

"Sorry you girls had to go to all that bother," said the mocking Marquis. "The preacher can't come till tomorrow. The only way out of it that I can see is to wind up this chapter and call it a day!"

(To Be Continued)

GERMANY HAS LOST MILLION IN YEAR

Rapidity In Calling Younger Classes Shows Effect Of French Offensive

London, November 17.—It is estimated that during 1917 about 300 German divisions have been lined up and hammered on the Anglo-French front, says a despatch from British headquarters in the west. The enemy's infantry losses alone during 1917 are estimated to be over a million. The rapidity with which Germany has been calling up her younger classes is shown by the following:

At the war's beginning the 1914 class was called up in September, but the 1915 class was called up in the three months from April to June, 1915, and between August and November of the same year the 1916 class was pressed into service, while the 1917 and 1918 classes were called up during 1916. The 1919 boys were ordered out last May, while the 1920 force began to be called up last month.

Vessels To Arrive

From San Francisco
Colombia ..... Dec. 15
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Canada Maru ..... Dec. 20
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Passengers Arrived

Per I.-C. s.s. Luenho from Hankow:—Mr. Bell.

Per C.N. s.s. Sunning from Hongkong:— Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Dobinson, and Mr. J. Fuelli.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Mr. Cotton.

Per s.s. ——— from Hongkong:—Mrs. Moss, Messrs. P. K. L. Christiansen, and W. M. Robertson.

Ex-Tsar Loses Suit In N. Y. for $2,800,000

New York, November 21.—The State Court has attached property here belonging to the ex-Tsar Nicholas in a suit for $2,800,000 over an alleged breach of contract. The complainant is the Marine Transportation Service Corporation which declares that it entered into an engagement in 1915 to transport goods to Russia, but Russia defaulted. Thereupon the suit was brought against the ex-Tsar as then constituting the Russian Government.

1,200,000 STARVE IN SYRIA

Missionary Says 1,000 A Day Are Dying In Mountains

A thousand deaths a day from starvation out of a population of 350,000 in the Lebanon Mountains, near Beirut, Syria, is the toll of famine conditions there resulting from the war, according to the Rev. William H. Hall of the Syrian Protestant College, who recently returned to the United States from relief work in that district.

Mr. Hall describes the tragic disappointment of the people there, whose spirits were kept up for weeks by the promised arrival last Christmas time of the American relief ship Caesar, which would have meant life to thousands, but which never arrived owing to the refusal of Germany and Austria-Hungary to grant her safe passage to Beirut.

The Caesar, a naval collier loaned to the Red Cross by the Navy Department, left New York months before the entry of this country into the war, as a "Christmas ship" for the needy in Syria, carrying more than a quarter of a million dollars' worth of food and clothing contributed in America.

"If the Caesar had arrived," said Mr. Hall, "it would have meant that other ships would follow, but her failure to come dashed all hope for relief. Her cargo was sold and the funds finally found their way to Beirut for the purchase and distribution of food there, but there was little food to be bought.

"We know for a fact that thousands of our friends there will die this Winter, despite the great good that can be accomplished by sending funds from America to buy what food can be obtained on the ground for distribution in an effort to save as many as possible.

"In Jerusalem one cannot pass along a street without being beset by prayers for aid. There are mothers with babes pulling at their barren breasts and children whose parents have succumbed and left them to face starvation alone.

"Syria and Palestine have no story of massacre or deportation, but these districts, once prosperous and self-supporting, are now caught in the world strife, and the people are slowly but surely starving to death through no fault of their own. Figures appall one—competent authorities assert that not less than 1,200,000 persons are today in dire distress in these historic Bible lands.

"The funds collected in America by the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief are being disbursed through these American missionaries and teachers of the American College in Beirut. Even though hundreds die for lack of food, because money cannot buy enough there to go round, great good can be done if funds are forthcoming from America generously enough."

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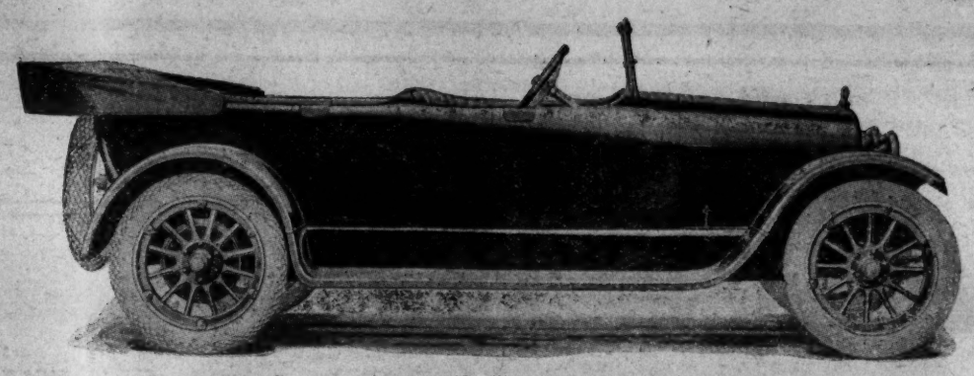

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Interesting Talks Heard At Saturday Club Tiffin

Prof. Thompson, Frederic Coleman and Mr. G. B. Williams Talk on Efficiency, War and Silk

America's greatest contribution to the war—efficiency—one of the chief means to Allied victory, formed a topic which proved so interesting to a capacity crowd at the Saturday Club tiffin yesterday that it stayed half an hour beyond the usual closing hour to hear its conclusion.

The program of talks was both varied and interesting and Consul-General Sammons, who presided, tendered Secretary George Fitch a warm appreciation for its arrangement. The speakers included Prof. C. Bertrand Thompson, of Harvard, whose forceful, rapid-fire remarks on "Efficiency" held his hearers so intent; Mr. Frederic Coleman, writer and war-correspondent, who spoke of the Russian situation and of the Lord Lansdowne letter; and Mr. George B. Williams, representative of large American silk interests, who talked of the industry's future in China.

"The uppermost matter in all our minds is the war," said Prof. Thompson. "We have been told and we understand the ideals for which the great struggle is being waged and we all stand for those ideals and will stand there to the finish, and until our ends are attained. It is the attainment of ends which constitutes efficiency. We don't get them though except by means.

"It was the methods and means which she had been formulating and perfecting for the past twenty years which enabled Germany to make her terrible and marvellous onslaught at the beginning of this war and enable her to still defend herself against the Allied odds today. And it is by efficiency that the Allies have recovered from that first shock, and will win the war. In America the scientific study of efficiency in business had its origin and is recognised in its importance, and the principle brought into the war by America is in reality her greatest contribution and will be a chief means toward Allied victory."

Mr. Thompson then plunged into his discourse on what efficiency really means. He told of the many ludicrous misconceptions of the term which prevail in the minds of many business men, such as that an efficiency expert can diagnose and correct a sagging business after 30 minutes inspection, or that "speeding up" workers by driving them to greater efforts produces the desired results. The practise of these misconceived ideas, he said, has put the "fish" in efficiency and the "con" in economy. He dealt with positive and constructive efficiency in all its elements, scientific, psychological and human.

China has a splendid future in her silk industry, according to Mr. Williams. It is the natural home of the silkworm, in his opinion, and produces a quality of the material which is unequalled in any other Asiatic silk.

"The produce could, by systematic improvement of the methods of cultivation, be brought to a point of perfection yet unknown in the history of silk," he declared. "May China only awake to the necessity of ending civil strife and of putting a new enterprise into her industrial life. China has a tremendously big task, but certainly a splendid future before her, with everything in her favor, if her children will but settle down to develop the country. If her production in raw silk is doubled within the next few years it is well, if it is trebled it will be better. America welcomes her progress and will support her, morally as well as financially in her endeavors."

In speaking of Russia, Mr. Coleman urged his hearers not to be pessimistic over the future of that country, or of its possible actions affecting the war now that it is out of the fight.

"As far as Russia herself is concerned," he said, "those who know her know that she has great power for good. The picture of Petrograd under the Maximalists is a sad one, but years ago we knew what conditions in Russia were. What have we done to help them? Let us not forget that between the Maximalist and Leninist strata, now on top, and the lowest level, there are a class of people who are giving all for Russia, who are idealists and who hold the same ideals which we hold ourselves. There is no chance whatever that Russia, as a nation and as a people, will ever make a German peace which would displease or discomfort us who believe that an inconclusive peace would be fatal."

Mr. Coleman spoke bitterly of Lord Lansdowne's letter. Lansdowne he characterised as one of the dying faction in England of the old early Victorian autocracy, looking only to material things. It was he, the speaker declared, who alone blocked an arrangement, which seemed assured of success, to give Ireland what she wants and knit her closely to Britain during the war.

"Lansdowne does not speak for England, or the British pepole or the British Empire," he said, "or for any people which stands for poverty, or even ruin before slavery."

Smiles from the Mixed Court

It's a pretty jolly good brand of cigarette that retails for $15 per each, eh what, mates?

It ought to be at any rate. Yet Wong Yi-cheu didn't seem to have enjoyed his whiff at one. As a matter of fact it seemed to have made him sick. Awfully sick. Immediately after the smoke Wong looked as though he had been through a grueling experience and was on the verge of a relapse.

The scene is in the Mixed Court, where an important case is being thrashed out and justice is busily seeking out the trail. Suddenly the learned Assessor begins to sniff. The learned Magistrate begins to sniff. The learned barristers begin to sniff. The place is full of sniffs. The learned Assessor swings a searching glance over the court room. In the rear he sees a wavering blue ribbon of smoke. Then he sees Wong Yi-cheu, with an enraptured look on his face, shoot out a long, expanding, redolent inhalation. Before Wong had time to renovate his lungs he was up in front of the bench looking dazzled.

Wong managed to remark that he had come to court to inform Mr. Fleming that so-and-so was sick and unable to appear. As everybody seemed busy he hadn't butted in, but had sat down quietly and lit a smoke, just to while away the time. He thought it was perfectly all right, he thought—bing! $15 for contempt of court!

Enough money to have purchased at least 3,000 of Wong's particular brand.

Efficiency

Tsen Yeu-sz fell over a stool while making an early morning exit from the home of Sze Tsz-ling, where she was employed as an amah. Mrs. Sze heard the racket and, appearing on the scene, examined a bundle Yeu-sz was taking out. It contained 2 cakes of the Sze family's stock of soap, a towel and a bed sheet. Yeu-sz told the court that she was taking out the soap to wash the towel and the sheet, and she was taking out the towel and the sheet so that she could iron them. Which was not quite ingenious enough to save her from a two weeks sojourn in the jail.

Get Thee Behind Me, Waung

The coins jingled softly, the light was low and all was quiet except when one of the wooers of fortune remarked something to another wooer of fortune in a Chekiang Road sotto voce audible in Woosung. It was one of these whispered conferences that brought C.P.C. 1143 from a block or so away.

He came, he saw, he announced the house was pulled. With his most ingratiating smile came forward Waung Gah-fah to explain that his excellence the C.P.C. had misunderstood it all. They were only drawing for a money fund. The C.P.C. announced he wouldn't argue about it at all, he'd only take Waung to the station.

But Waung had not read his Walpole—or whoever it was—for nothing. Men have their price, reasoned he to himself. Why not C.P.C. 1134? He retired for a moment and then returned. On his face was the smile of the ancient serpent, from him hand jingled the merry jingle of many coins.

"Hist!" says Waung. "O'erlook this little indiscretion. Go your way, leave us to our little pastime—and your bed will be of roses. No more will you have to walk the chill streets of night, the warmth and lights of the New World shall be yours. And when you go back to your native Shantung, you shall distribute largesse to the street waifs."

And he held out to him—five ten cent pieces.

But he knew not the stuff of which was C.P.C. 1143. The C.P.C. looked virtuous. Get thee behind me, Waung. said he in effect, but instead he got behind Waung and thus they went to the station.

The C.P.C. got a compliment, Waung five days.

Shanghai American Flood Relief Fund Now $2,703 And Growing

The American Flood Relief Committee of Shanghai, 1917, affiliated with The Metropolitan Flood Relief Council of Peking, beg to acknowledge receipts as follows:

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Dr. Herman Bryan	10.00
H. E. Morton, B.A.T.	10.00
St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Thanksgiving Day offering, Chinese and foreign	175.00
Ningpo Presbyterian Church	47.44
Geo. C. Smith Girls School, Soochow	22.00
Presbyterian Church, South, Soochow	29.00
Ningpo Baptist Church, West Gate	19.97
Total	$2,702.80

New clothes are being made and will be forwarded in lots of 500 as completed. Twenty cases of old clothes donated by foreigners and Chinese have been forwarded.

The receiving station for old clothes, at the Chinese Y.M.C.A., 120 Szechuen Road, will be closed on Saturday, December 8th, and it is hoped that all donors of old clothes will send them in before that date.

Persons desiring to make contributions to the fund, which will all be expended here under the direction of the committee for wadded clothes, are requested to forward the same to the Treasurer of the Committee, Mr. G. F. Ashley, 39 Nanking Road.

Strong appeals have come to the Committee from the flooded district and it is urged on prospective donors to the fund that quick response is necessary so that the warm clothes will be in time for the extreme cold northern winter.

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CHOSEN AMERICANS GIVING AMBULANCE

Also To Donate Hospital Beds For Pershing's Boys In France

Tokio, Nov. 21.—The American Association of Chosen (Korea) is closely knit and has an ambitious program ahead, according to A. E. McGlew, vice-president and treasurer, who departed for Seoul yesterday after a short stay in Tokio. Mr. McGlew sat at the Ambassador's right at the American Association dinner Monday night.

"The women have started an auxiliary for bandage rolling, and the like," said Mr. McGlew. "We make donations to the Red Cross and hope to raise sufficient funds to supply several hospital beds and an ambulance. The A.A.C. is taking up war relief work itself. It is not being done through a separate organisation.

"We are working in co-operation with the American Association of Japan. We feel we are well organised and all our members are enthusiastic."

The second issue of the Bulletin, American Association of Chosen, contains twelve pages edited by E. W. Koons, the corresponding secretary. This Bulletin is sent free to each adult member of the Association. This issue—the current one—tells the proper method of displaying, hanging and saluting the American flag, several items connected with Red Cross work, an alphabetical list members from A to C, including 142 men, women and children, and the announcement that the membership list will be continued in later bulletins. In all there are 479 members. Notes of the Association's activities and a plea for the Chosen Ambulance make up the rest of the Bulletin.

The association badge for men and brooch for women is in the form of a shield of stars and stripes with the letters A.A.C. also on it. It is made of enamel on a silver base, and is colored red, white and blue.

Mr. Ransford S. Miller, the United States Consul-General, is president ex-officio; Dr. W. A. Noble and Mr. A. E. McGlew, vice-presidents; Mr. J. F. Genso, recording secretary; Mr. E. W. Koons, corresponding secretary.

2 YEARS IN NO MAN'S LAND

An American Has Had Thrilling Experiences As An Observer

(From The San Francisco Bulletin)

Palo Alto, Cal.—Sergt. Edward Serretto, formerly of College Terrace, Palo Alto, is home on a furlough from the French front after seeing more action during the past two years than probably any other man who has returned to America.

Sergeant Serretto has practically made his home in "No Man's Land" ever since he joined the French army two years ago. He is an observer in the artillery.

During his experiences in France he estimates that he has seen fifty-five thousand Germans killed from shells shot by the big gun for which he was observing. He says that the observers are the only ones who see much of the war action.

Among his many experiences he tells of being buried in nine feet of earth when an enemy shell exploded near him. His comrades fortunately secured help and he was saved from being buried alive. He was under the ground for seventeen minutes.

Sergeant Serretto was awarded the Croix de Guerre, France's highest honor medal, for saving twenty fellow fighters from gas asphyxiation.

He says that the German prisoners are becoming increasingly disheartened. Many of them are half starved when captured and glad to get something to eat again. The prisoners say that hope for victory in the German trenches is no more.

Serretto is a husky 43-year-old grandfather, who has made a record recognised by high French officials. His family lives at San Jose. He has applied for a commission in the American army and may be transferred. Sergeant Serretto was wounded twice.

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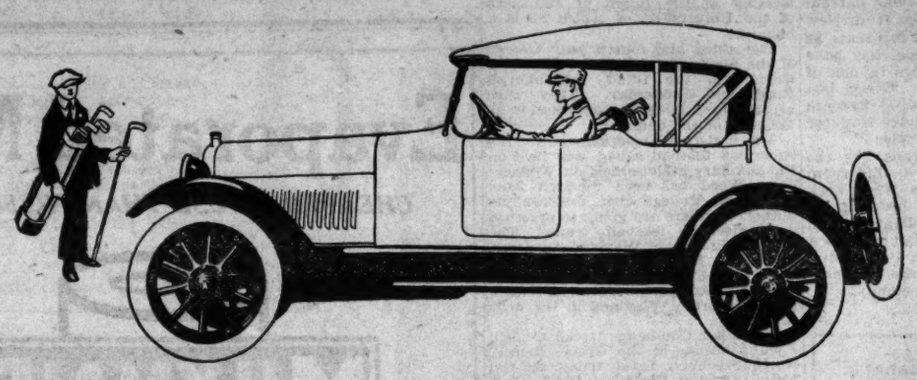

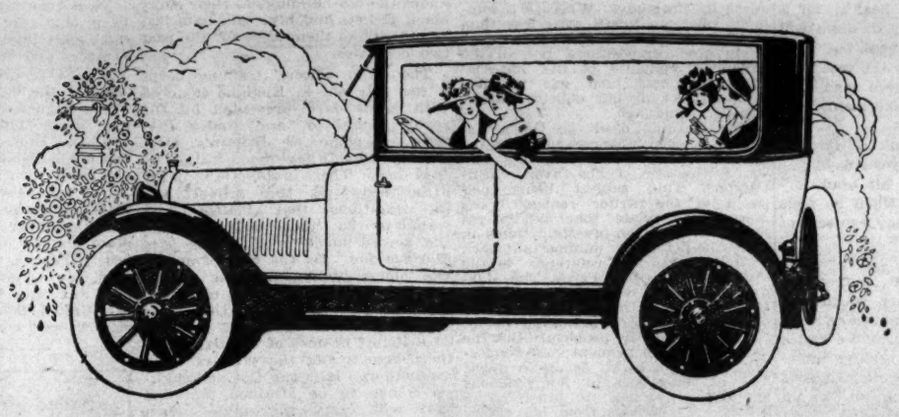

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Year-old Chandlers command as high or higher price in the used car market than year-old cars of other makes selling when new, for two or three hundred dollars more.

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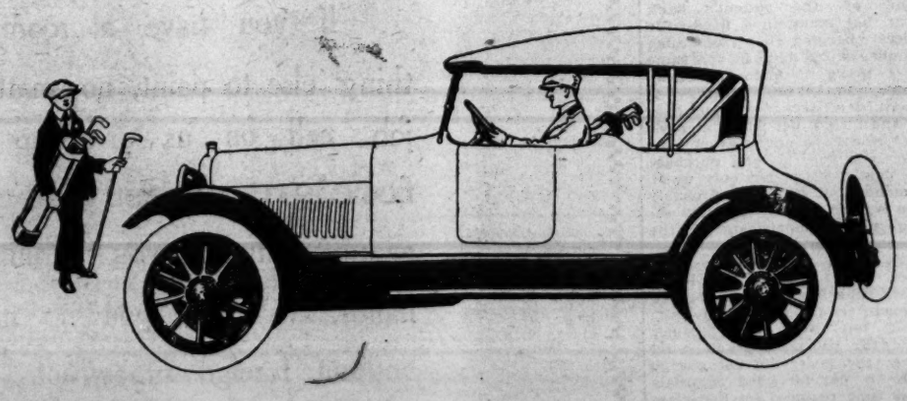

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Okuma Tells of Capt. Hardy; Memories of Perry Days

Utes Sailor as Evidence That Meag r Education Effects a Greater Mental Development in West Than in East

Tokio, Nov. 24.—Marquis Shigenobu Okuma, the grand old man of Japan, received a representative of The Japan Advertiser yesterday afternoon at his Waseda residence. He showed himself in his brightest spirits, and in a state of healthfulness which considering the serious illness he has recently passed, was little short of marvelous.

"Thank you" said the Marquis cheerily in answer to the congratulation the writer offered on his recovery, "I am all right again. I have had a narrow escape from the jaws of death. Well, not in first rate health; for a continued effort of body or brain will entail a sense of weariness, but I am assured this is generally the case with all convalescents." There was nothing amiss either in the manner or tone of his talking.

"What do you think of Captain Hardy whom you met yesterday?"

Marquis Okuma put his head forward, as his wont is when he feels particular interest in any subjects of conversation.

"A fine old fellow! I have met many men in my time, but seldom have I seen a character which has given me a stronger impression than this old American sailor. We had a most interesting and thrilling interview yesterday." And the sage of Waseda could not speak of Captain Hardy too highly. He went on: "He has a brain as well a heart, this old sailor. I told him all that I knew about the Perry expedition to the Far East, and he retained the most vivid recollection of the experiences that he had as a boy sailor of sixteen years old, when visiting Japan over half a century ago."

Here the Marquis recounted a part of the conversation he had exchanged on the previous day, of what he remarked to the Captain, and of what the Captain answered, tracing from port to port the route which the Perry expedition had taken on its voyage to and from Japan, which bespoke of the Marquis's marvellous powers of retention. The dates of events and the names of the persons participating in the exciting political and diplomatic dramas of the pre-Restoration times were remembered as vividly as if they were occurrences of a few years ago.

Praises Hardy's Character

"What this old sailor impressed me most," he continued, "is his moral character—his pure, noble, brave soul. Soon after he arrived home from the memorable expedition, the American civil war broke out and he volunteered for active service, and later he fought also in the war with Spain. He had received many wounds on his sinewy arms and all over his body. You must have received honors and pension for such a splendid series of service for your country,' I said to him; when he answered with a shade of wonderment on his face that both he and his mother declined the offer of the U.S. Government for a life-long pension, saying that the state pension was to be given to those who had done good to their country and who through wound or other misfortune were disabled to earn their livelihood, but that in his case he was hale enough to get his bread by the sweat of his brow. 'Here' I said 'is the true American spirit which made the greatness of America,' and I gave him my hand, and shook him warmly.

"Here is a fine living model of what true education should do" the Marquis nearly cried in his usual didactic tones. "This Captain Hardy was what you might call an illiterate kid, when young. He came to Japan perhaps as a cabin boy for Commodore Perry. In the way of academic education he must have been no better off than any of the country urchins you meet anywhere. He was fortunate in having a good sagacious mother, and this added to the purity of his New England home atmosphere made the man. In short he was a product of religion—Christianity and of the influence of good characters. Your Mr. Theoretical Educationist in Japan is always so loud and noisy about this system and that Ism, but he never touches the fundamental core of the problem. Take this Captain Hardy! he was only a common sailor, but look ye. . . ." And so on almost interminably.

Lincoln's Self Education

"He seems to have a fine literary taste," suggested the interviewer.

"There you are!" the Marquis spoke without a moment's pause, as if he were waiting for the interruption. "In America and for that matter in Britain and other English-speaking countries, it does not require a special study of long years to acquire a proficiency in their mother tongue; any one who has had the advantage of ordinary education can speak and write fairly well. To acquire a literary taste they need not devote years and years of laborious study. Abraham Lincoln did not read many books, but that did not prevent him from producing some of the finest pieces of literature that the world has ever seen. In this respect the Japanese are worthy of deep commiseration; for they are clogged with the Chinese characters which you can hardly put your teeth through, unless you give years and years for its study. Whereas a common American youth with less than middle school education can write fairly good compositions, not all the Japanese graduates of the Imperial University can turn out readable composition in our difficult Sinico-Japanese language."

The Marquis dwelt on the advisability of the Japanese adopting the Roman letters as a writing language for Japan, one of his favorite contentions. This subject being disposed of the writer requested the Marquis to relate some of the reminiscences of the pre-Meiji times in which he played no unimportant part, with a particular reference to the visit of Commodore Perry. The Marquis seemed to reflect for a moment, as if gathering the scattered threads of old memory, or hesitating before the vastness of the problem. But the pause was for a moment; his wonderful tongue forthwith began to move, and as he talked, in his vivacious accents, he seemed to brush off a couple of decades from his eighty years. With a touch of solemn deliberateness, as if he were dictating an essay, the Marquis began:

Advent Of Perry

"The time which preceded the advent of Commodore Perry found Japan in a state not dissimiliar to the times of medieval Europe. Feudalism reigned in the country. On the sombre background of simple agricultural Japan played the actors whose names were samurai, they that were clad in coats of arms, carrying two swords at their loins. These men ruled the country in peace and plenty. The people lived in content—ignorant and dogged content. Not knowing the luxuries of Western civilisation, they accepted the things as they were. All was peace and quiet, not a ripple stirring, so to speak, on the stagnant surface of sleeping Japan. Pop! came the black ships of Commodore Perry, knocking at the door of our smug exclusivism. We saw the strange ships, strange men and the strange things that they had. Wonder and surprise reigned supreme. Presently our wonder gave place to suspicion and then to fear. 'They could only have come with evil intent,' we thought and the fore that it was our duty immediately to drive away all the alien barbarians from these sacred shores. The waves of anti-alien loyal patriotism swept over the whole country.

"Thenceforward the efforts of the people were concentrated on one object— to keep the country free from the contamination of the demonical foreigneers. We studied wherein the Westerners were stronger than we, and discovered the secret in their Civilisation—in the material civilisation of guns and steam engines. Yes, science was what made them preponderantly stronger than we. So we would dig and delve in the mine of the Western science. Ere long we found that we should have an army trained and organised in the way that theirs were, in order that we might cope with them on an equal footing, and so it was that we threw up our old fashioned swords, and doffed our heavy coats of arms, and underwent a Western system of military training.

"Thus, we were like our neighbor China; only we had the advantage of coming to our senses earlier than she did."

Saw Perry's Ships Come In

Marquis Okuma would have talked on in the same strain, had not the writer interrupted him, requesting that he should put some autobiographical interest in the narration.

"I was a boy of only fifteen years of age," he complied, "when Commodore Perry's ships appeared off Shinagawa. Was I afraid? No, not exactly. I was in fact too young to feel any fear; I would probably have been afraid, if I had directly participated in the manifold problems that the event had occasioned. But I did feel a great curiosity to know what it was all about. The world was coming to a strange pass, I thought, and felt an intense desire to know what was happening. The world around grew more and more complex, busy, noisy and turbulent——"

Here the Marquis was interrupted by an important visitor, and the conversation turned on various current topics, before being brought to an end.

ETON TRAINING 600 BOYS FOR OFFICERS

England's Famous School Fits Them To Command At 18 Years Of Age

SCORES FIGHT IN FRANCE

Memorial On Old Building Honors Those Who Have Died In Present War

London, Oct. 5.—Almost under the walls of Windsor Castle one of England's oldest schools for boys is doing its share toward winning the war by turning out officers qualified to lead a company of men by the time they reach the age of 18. Eton is an institutin familiar to Americans mostly through the natty uniforms worn by boys who are lucky enough to study there. They still walk about the old buildings in their short black jackets and high silk hats just as others like them have for the past two centuries.

The Eton officers' training corps is the only one in England honored with a standard presented by the royal household, and under that standard some of Britain's most valiant soldiers have been trained to lead men. There is something in the atmosphere of the school and its traditions that makes boys want to be good soldiers, and the record made by Etonians is a glorious one. On the wall of one of the oldest buildings facing on an ancient courtyard is a memorial to those who have given their lives in the present war. It consists of a list of neames of Etonians with their honors and the year of their graduation. It is the last and highest honor to be attained, but one that will carry the name down through the centuries.

Training For 600 Boys

There are over 600 boys attending Eton this year, and every one of them down to the youngest goes through at least four hours of military training weekly. Regular army officers are in charge of this branch of their study, which consists mostly of drilling until the boy reaches the age of 17, when he receives all of the instruction given to older men training to be officers. In the last few months before an Eton boy is sent out to France to get his final training, he spends ten hours tach week in the hands of the military instructors.

Thoughts of the days of peace and quiet inevitably come to the mind as one watches these clear eyed youths drilling on the old football and cricket fields of their school. It seems incredible that not one of those youngsters over the age of 17 will be graduated from the school and take up the ordinary practices of his forefathers. They march about the grassy fields in their neat gray-brown uniforms as smartly as any body of men in the great camps further north.

The only difference is that where the regular army men concentrate on study and drill these boys get out of their uniforms into short jackets and toppers and resume the life that has been led at Eton ever since it was founded. They gambol about the same old buildings and recite their lessons in rooms whose walls are solid masses of carved names. They play "fives" in the concrete courts built for that game and is their leisure moments wander through the shady streets of Eton and Windsor. Their life is as well ordered and wholesome as that of the average boy in a preparatory school in the United States, with perhaps a more strenuous program of work mapped out for them than applies in American schools.

Prince Henry An Etonian

Prince Henry, son of King George, is an Eton boy. He goes through the various courses of study with as much vigor as the hardiest son of Britain and drills with as much snap as the best of his unit. He is of slighter build than most of the youngsters in his company, but his officers declare he makes up in determination what he lacks in stature. The only marks on his uniform to distinguish him for his comrades are two ribbons which he is entitled to wear through having been present at two coronations. An austere British army man who recently inspected the Eton corps spotted those ribbons on the chest of the Prince. He didn't recognise the youngest of the royal household and asked in a voice of thunder:

"How do you happen to be wearing those decorations, young man?"

"They are the coronation ribbons," answered the Prince.

"Huh" grunted the officer, "you must have been pretty young when you attended the first coronation."

He recognised the boy when he started speaking, but didn't give evidence of that fact by the slightest change of face and turned away with a stern countenance. The army plays no favorites in training men for active service.

Two American boys are attending Eton this year and going through the rigid military drill. One is from Denver and the other from New York. They are not as fortunate as some of the boys because they have been assigned to quarters in one of the newest buildings. Every last boy in Eton wants to live in the old buildings and have a queer old room with many angles.

One of these Americans has the Stars and Stripes flying in his room and the other has the New York State emblem over the head of his bed. They are two excellent units in this growing machine that will go a long way toward helping Britain and the United States toward ultimate victory over a common enemy.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.

Iyo Maru	Sept. 24
Shidzuoka Maru	Oct. 20

For Liverpool

Benrinnes	Oct. 21
Hirano Maru	Nov. 8
Kitano Maru	Oct. 14

For New York

Suruga	Aug. 2
Toyoka Maru	Aug. 10

For San Francisco

China	Nov. 19
Shinyo Maru	Nov. 26
Venezuela	Nov. 11

For Tacoma

Hawaii Maru	Oct. 1
Manila Maru	Nov. 12

For Seattle

Inaba Maru	Oct. 13

For Vancouver

Bessie Dollar	Sept. 17

Shanghai Baptist College Notes

Mr. William Danner of the Mission to Lepers addressed the students at the afternoon service on Sunday, November 25. He spoke at some length of the work being done by the Mission to Lepers and made a strong appeal for the students to become interested in this very worthy movement.

A large amount of the materials to be used in the construction of the Haskell Gymnasium have been bought and ground will be broken in a few days.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Managers of the University of Nanking requested President White to consult with them concerning the possibilities of putting in some University Departments in Shanghai. Dr. White spent Friday and Saturday, in Nanking in conference with the Committee. He will go up to Nanking again on December 21 to attend a meeting of the Board of Managers of the University, of which he is a member.

The third and fourth year classes of the Seminary visited the Shanghai School for the Blind, 4 Edinburgh Road, on Wednesday. They were accompanied by Professor Charles L. Bromley of the Seminary.

The first regular scrimmage for the American football squad was held on the auxiliary athletic field on Wednesday. Word has been received from Hangchow College that the athletic authorities there are going to organise an American football team. The athletic director of Wayland Academy, Mr. Ray Ewing, who visited the College on Sunday, November 25, said that he hoped to begin to coach a team in this sport in Wayland in the near future.

Mr. Miao Chu-seng of the College Faculty speaks at the Grace Church, North Szechuen Road, today, on the work that the Christian Home Club of the College is doing. He will address an audience composed of the young men of the church.

The November issue of the College newspaper, Voice, made its appearance on Thursday. It contains contributions from over six schools in East China, and news from many more.

Dr. George A. Huntley went to Huchow on Friday to attend a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Hsuchow Union Hospital.

Philip White had a birthday party to which all the children of the Compound were invited on Thanksgiving afternoon.

A Thanksgiving dinner for all the members of the foreign Faculty and their families was held at the home of Professor D. H. Kulp on Thanksgiving evening. The rooms and tables were prettily decorated. After-dinner speeches and toasts concluded the evening's program.

Dr. George A. Huntley has been invited to give one of his illustrated lectures on sanitation and hygiene before the students of St. Mary's School, Jessfield.

TO BE WORN SHORTER

But Abbreviation Of A Woman's Skirt Is A Small Matter

(From The Philadelphia Dedger)

Skirts are to be shorter and scanter. Such is the prophecy of that mysterious arbitress Fashion, whose decrees, like those of Fate, none may resist. The question has already been raised by masculine censores morum, who naturally know nothing of the matter, how a restricting process can go on with due regard to that modesty which, as the Gaelic proverb has it, is the beauty of women. The obvious answer is that modesty is hard to define. It resides rather in the wearer than in the gown. The standard of one age is not the standard of another. Have not those who made the loudest outery against the short skirt already learned to appreciate its fitness? If abbreviation is to be carried still further, woman may be trusted to make it alike pleasing to the eye and satisfying to the moral sense. Seneca had the notion that the law will permit things modesty does not sanction. But that is plain man-made law. Fashion is another matter. "Whatever is, is right in this case. Let not ignorant man imagine a vain thing.

There is complaint, too, as to "trouserettes," which the wartime labors of women have done so much to make popular. This is clearly an outcome of mere prejudice. The new garments are more becoming than those "pantalettes" which our grandmothers wore in their youth. They have the virtue of fitness for their purpose. Is not that one test of propriety? Is it not the supreme test? To wear a bathing suit in the street, a ball gown in the morning, this suggests a lack of that nice discrimination which is the basis of modesty. "It depends on the way it's done," was the refrain of a once popular song.

A working philosophy of life is summed up in these simple words. Short skirts or long, trouserettes or overalls. Lovely Woman will look her best and subdue the heart. Nor does she need to be, as the Puritan Milton said, "richly gay in gems and wonton dress" to do it. Whatever she wears must be becoming.

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Years ago I perceived the great evil of the inequality of dental charges. The best dentists charged **too much,** and the cheap dentists charged **too little.** The former charged for professional and social prestige; the latter did not charge enough to pay for good materials and the time required for first-class work. To me a **middle course** seemed the only fair one, and I adopted it. I ask prices that permit a **fair margin of profit** for honest, skilled service, but no fancy fees for style and social prestige.

If you do not think the above words borne out by my actions, you are welcome to call at any time and get my estimate for your own case, which will not entail you any expense.

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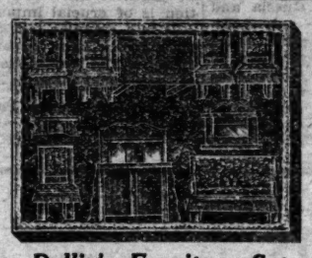
No. 210. Superior Tin Trumpets with china mouthpiece. Length 15 ins. **$1.00**

No. 276. Nickel-plated Trumpet, beautifully decorated with Green and White cord and tassels. Length 11 ins. **$1.25**

No. 300. Celluloid Trumpet, decorated with fancy cord. Length 14 ins. **$1.00**



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As sketch, dressed in a pretty Blue lawn dress, trimmed lace with bonnet to match. Height 13 inches.

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No. 96/30. As sketch, a charming doll, tastefully dressed

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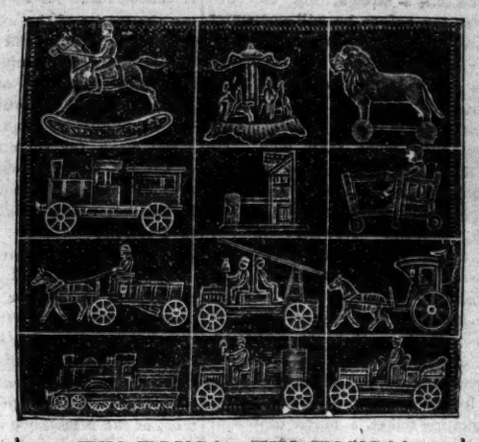

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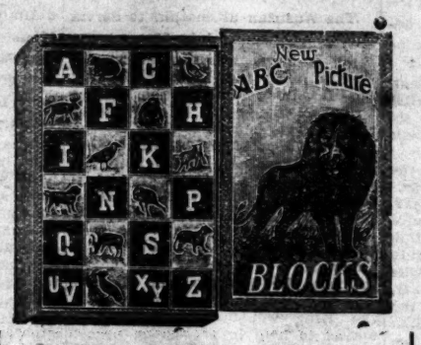
A pretty Black and White Dog. As sketch.

Length 8½ ins Price **70 cts.**



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216. Box containing 6 blocks.....	$0.45
300. Box containing 12 blocks.....	0.90
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Brown and White Frieze Dog

No. 333. As sketch, strongly made, on iron wheels, has collar and chain. Length 8¾ ins.

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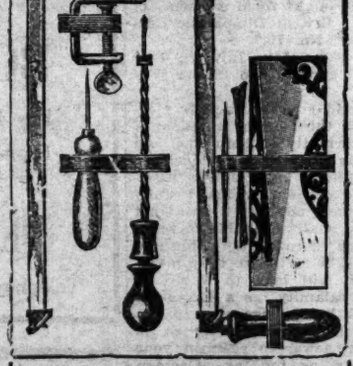
No.				
50	size of box closed	4 by 2½ ins.		$0.50
60	,, ,, ,, ,,	6 ,, 3½ ,,		0.55
70	,, ,, ,, ,,	7 ,, 3½ ,,		1.00
80	,, ,, ,, ,,	7 ,, 3¾ ,,		1.75
100	,, ,, ,, ,,	8½ ,, 3¾ ,,		3.50



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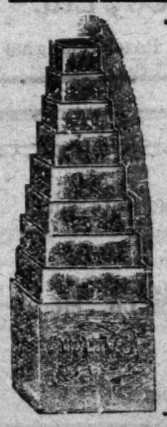

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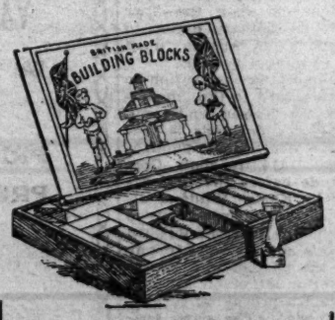
"The Blue Bell"

Box of A. B. C. cubes, contains 8 five-sided cubes with pictures and letters of alphabet in pretty colourings.

Price **45 cts.** per box

No. 25. Has 10 cubes, size of outside cube 4½ by 4½ inches.

Price **$1.00** per box



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In four sizes.

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No. 100. Size of box 13 by 9½ ins. Price **$2.50**

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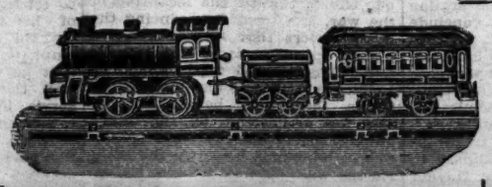

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Clockworh Train

No. 29/0. Has strong engine, tender, passenger car and circular set of rails. Complete in box. Price **$3.75**

Harbutts' Plasticine

A perfect modelling clay. Affords inexhaustible occupation and delight for busy fingers and active brains. In two sizes.

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90 cts.

"The Complete Modeller"

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No. II

A pretty Green, White and Pink Ball, well stuffed. Diameter 5½ ins.

PRICE

55 cts.

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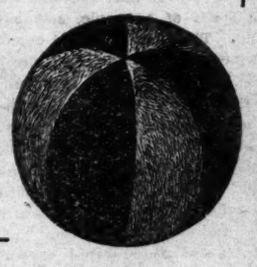

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AUTOMATIC QUICK FIRING GUN

A splendid toy, as sketch. Will please all boys. Length of gun 6½ inches.

Price **$1.00**

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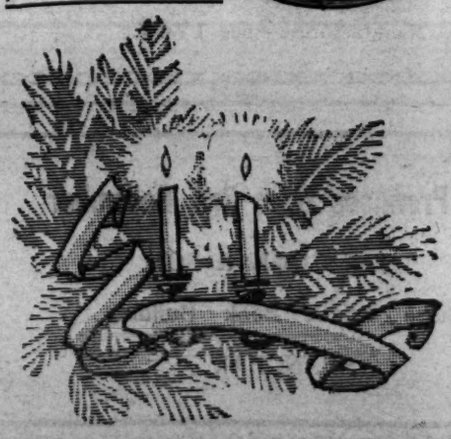
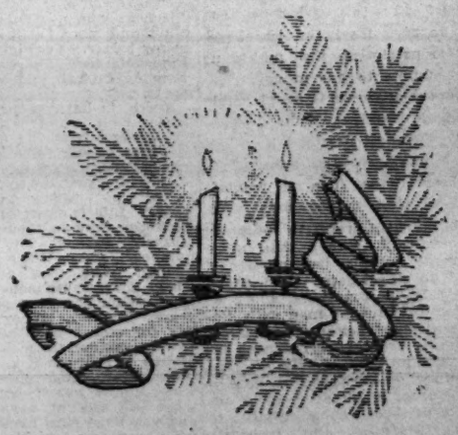
STRONGLY MADE

In three sizes.

No. 100. Price $1.35
,, 150. ,, 1.50
,, 200. ,, 1.75





TOYS, GAMES—THE LARGEST VARIETY IN THE CITY

Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd., Shanghai

HEADQUARTERS OF SANTA CLAUS FOR CHINA, XMAS, 1917

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAY

CHINA PRESS Incorporated, Delaware, Publishers

Would Men Rather Give Lives Than Money to War?

Life Is Sweet To Youth, Yet Youth Gives—Money Is Power To Age, And Age Withholds It

By Alvin Johnson In The New Republic

MARS is still thirsty, and the young men of America are assembling to the end that he may drink. Many are destined to be victims; each knows that his lot may be among those to be drawn. Do they then move with an air of sacrificial solemnity? No; whether volunteers or conscripts, they appear cheerful, even joyous. There are downcast faces enough to be seen on the city's streets; but one will wander far before he will encounter one sad faced man in uniform. More lives! shouts Mars with brazen throat. O Mars, they are given freely.

Mars wants also money, wants money even more than men. He gets it; but is it given freely? Let us look about us. Nowhere is any man asked to strip himself of his capital wealth. Nowhere is any man asked to give the services of his wealth freely. Men of large means are asked to give part of their income, but never so much of it as to reduce them to privation. Men of small means are asked to contribute here and there the price of a humble luxury; a cigar, a moving picture ticket, a pinch of tea or coffee. The steel manufacturers, the railways, the coal operators, the farmers, are asked to content themselves with modest profits. No one is asked to serve without profit. The laborer is asked to give his services, not freely, not at rates corresponding with the allowances of his brother in the field, but in return for pay, that, as the world goes nowadays, is good. Yet the country is filled with murmuring. Those who must pay income or profits taxation complain bitterly, if not in the public press, at least in their private clubs, over their black coffee. Universal is the muttering that arises when it is proposed to levy consumption taxes of wide incidence. Two dollar coal throws a dark pall upon the patriotid enthusiasm of the mining magnate; two-dollar wheat almost raises sedition in the breast of the farmer, bulwark of democracy. And were any class of labor, however well paid, required to abate its claims to its customary standard of pay—But there are limits beyond which even hypotheses are nefarious. Mars shouts savagely, More Money! Take it, O Mars, but leave us the relief of grumbling and groans.

Patriotism And Money

What a cynical misrepresentation of the spirit of a people, someone exclaims. The rich do indeed object to excessive income taxes, but why? Because, if large incomes are pruned to the very stock, how shall the rich contribute to government loans? How shall charities be supported; how shall the higher learning and scientific research be financed? The profit makers counsel moderation in public exactions, but are they animated by desire for rapid enrichment? Drastic profits taxation takes the spirit out of business, and by business, if not alone, yet chiefly, shall we be saved. The coal mine operators mourn over two-dollar coal, because two-dollar coal will yield insufficient wealth to the producer, but because it will yield insufficient warmth to the consumer. The farmer wanted three-dollar wheat in order that he might be able to bring relief to a world threatened by starvation. And if labor refuses to abate its claims to more, more here and now, is this not because labor recognises, as all the world should recognise, that a high standard of living is a prerequisite to efficiency? It is patriotism that makes us give freely of our lives. It is also patriotism that makes us cling resolutely to our money.

The optimist's case is as plausible as the cynic's, and much more pleasant. To discredit it would be a sin. But man was born to sin; therefore, be it observed that it is not patriotism alone that makes men with disposible income prefer to accept in exchange for it, rather than mere tax receipts, interest bearing bonds, destined to appreciate when peace returns. It is something short of patriotism that makes men with disposible income shelter their claims to immunity from governmental exactions behind the merits of that small minority—perhaps five, possibly ten, out of a hundred—who actually contribute substantially to charities, learning and research. The man who fears that profits taxation will check business is imputing to business men in general, if not to himself, an unwillingness to give their best to the nation at war except under the stimulus of rich gains. The coal operator and the farmer would present a clearer case of patriotic intention if they published a resolve to give freely to the government whatever surplus above expenses remained to them out of the prices they consider fair. And even labor might improve its case if it concentrated its forces upon raising the wages of the unskilled workers, among whom efficiency is most visibly reduced by miserable living. Only a German will avow a purely selfish motive. All other men have the ingenuity to find a moral or social cloak for their private interests. We cling to our money, for reasons that sound moral and social in English. How would they sound in Deutsch?

No Real Class Division

It is easy for militant radicalism to inject a class color into the contrast between our willingness to give lives and our reluctance to give money. In the nature of the case, most of the willingness to give lives is evinced by the poorer classes; most of the reluctance to give money is evinced by the richer classes. But the contrast runs along class lines only by accident. It happens that in this country the self-made man is still the predominant type among the rich; and one does not get one's self made until long after military age. Even the sons of the rich are unlikely to come into their fortunes until they are beyond the age of maximum military service ability.

Such men as are both young and wealthy, however, have not been found grudging of their lives. Men outside of the wealthy class who are not young dislike taxes, even such as they can well bear. Evidently, then, we are dealing here not with class characteristics, but general characteristics. when we contrast men's willingness to give their lives with their unwillingness to give their money.

Why should the contrast seem paradoxical, after all? When one gives his life he yields up the usufruct of his life's estate. But he is relieved of the operating expenses of his life's estate. A man, let us say, has an income of $2,000 or $10,000 or $50,000. By the rule of living to which most of us submit he has expenses of $2,000 or $10,000 or $50,000. What is the capital value of his life's estate? So far as the pecuniary summation is concerned, it is zero. And the non-pecuniary items show, with many, an equally fatal tendency to balance. Bright days of sunshine alternate with dreary days of fog and rain. Saturday holidays alternate with Puritan Sabbaths, or Continental Sundays with blue Mondays. Lovers' kisses signal across the ledger to lovers' quarrels.

Die Welt ist rund und muss sich drehen
Was oben war muss unten stehen
Wein da!

The wine isn't always there, and if it is, a headache lurks in its rosy bubbles.

But gold?

"How beauteous are rouleaus!
How charming chests
Containing ingots, bags of dollars, coins
(Not of old victors, all whose heads and crests
Weigh not the thin ore where their visage shines)
But of fine unclipt gold, where dully rests
Some likeness, which the glittering cirque confines,
Of modern, reigning, sterling, stupid stamp:
Yes! Ready money is Aladdin's lamp!"

Take my life, O Mars, and perhaps I'll cheat you, nevertheless. Perhaps you'll find more liabili ies than assets on my ledger. Certainly you will find some liabilities. Take my money, income or capital, and you take only assets.

Truth is harsh: our argument is harsh: is it sound? No, it conceals one serious flaw. It minimises the real cost of war. These men in uniform looking across the seas to France, and perhaps to a more distant shore, are young and physically sound. Life is sweet to them; bright days give way in their experience to glittering dreams. Their ledgers contain few liab'lity items, and these are trifling. The men at home from whom Mars wants money and nothing else are for the most part of mature years. For them money is power, and life, for money has thrust itself between them and the most vital of their desires. Your money or your life, shouts Mars, remorselessly. Your life when life is sweet; but your money when life saddens toward its decline and you most need money to advance your purposes into the dimness beyond.

Kaiser And Peace ◎ A Record Of War-Mad Pretensions

By David Jayne Hill

(*Ex-Ambassador To Germany*)

The reply of the Imperial German Government to the peace proposals of his Holiness the Pope appears to accept with perfect satisfaction, and professes to "greet with special sympathy, the leading idea of the peace appeal that in the future the material power of arms must be superseded by the moral power of right."

The terms of this reply will, no doubt induce many unthinking persons to believe that the German Government, "in closest contact with representatives of the German people," has experienced a radical change and is now desirous of putting into practiced disarmament, obligatory arbitration, and complete submission to international law. What more, it will be asked, can be demanded? A penitent and contrite Germany, speaking in the name of the people, is pleading for peace. Why continue to condemn and combat a chastened and converted foe?

If the evidence of a sincere conversion were convincing it would be reprehensible to postpone a peace conference for a single day. But there is in this document no evidence whatever of a change of mind. On the contrary, there is a positive assertion that there is no need of a change, for Germany, from the beginning, has been entirely right, absolutely and faultlessly faithful to the ideals of peace, and the innocent victim of "a fatal enchainment of events in the year 1914," which "broke off all hopeful course of development and transformed Europe into a bloody battle arena."

The straightforward, consistent, and unbroken policy of the Imperial German Government is thus set forth in the reply to the proposals of the Pope:

"In his first speech from the throne at the opening of the German Reichstag on June 25, 1888, the Kaiser promised that his love of the German Army and his position toward it should never lead him into temptation to cut short the benefits of peace unless war were a necessity, forced upon us by an attack on the empire or its allies. The German Army should safeguard peace for us, and should peace, nevertheless, be broken, it would be in a position to win it with honor. The Kaiser has, by his acts, fulfilled the promise he then made in twenty-six years of happy rule, despite provocations and temptations.

"In the crisis which led to the present world conflagration his Majesty's efforts were up to the last moment directed toward settling the conflict by peaceful means. After the war had broken out, aginst his wish and desire, the Kaiser, in conjunction with his high allies, was the first solemnly to declare his readiness to enter into peace negotiations. The German people support his Majesty in his keen desire for peace."

Is this reading of the Kaiser's record in this war a true and sincere interpretation? Were his Majesty's efforts up to the last moment directed toward settling the conflict by peaceful means?

In reopening this question the Imperial German Government furnishes us with a test by which we may determine whether or not these high-sounding professions fo faith in "the moral power of right" are sincere or simply a new cloak for that hypocrisy which the disclosures of the war have so frequently revealed. The past and the future having been represented as of one texture, we are, by the authority of this remarkable document itself, justified in judging the future by the past. If, therefore, the pretension that the Kaiser's efforts up to the last moment were directed toward settling the conflict by peaceful means is false, and known by the German Government making this declaration to be so, we may justly conclude that, since, as is contended, the motives of that Government have always been the same, no dependence can be placed upon these new professions regarding the principles involved in the Pope's proposals.

As a preliminary to a fresh investigation of the conditions in which the war was begun by the declaration launched against Russia by the German Emperor on August 1, 1914, regarding which we are now in possession of much new light, it is worthy of comment that now, as then, the Imperial Government confines itself entirely to generalities. Just as in 1914 the Kaiser's "efforts" included no specific plan or proposal of a pacific nature, so now the German "desires for peace" include no specific suggestion of reparation, restitution, or indemnity for the ruin wrought in Belgium, France, and Poland. There is, from the German point of view, no wrong to be righted, because none has been committed. A stolid impenitence runs through the entire document. Behind it there is the same self-righteousness, the same arrogance, and the same blindness to moral distinctions and national responsibility that the rest of the world has come to associate with German diplomatic and military procedure.

Let us then address ourselves to the standard of conduct by which the German Government wishes to be judged, namely, by the nature of the Kaiser's efforts to preserve peace.

It is desirable, first of all, to allow him to speak for himself. This he has done in his personal telegram to the President of the United States, written on August 10, 1914, first published in August, 1917. It is in substance a detailed statement of the Kaiser's reasons for not desiring the mediation of the President with a view to ending the war and a justification of his desire to continue it.

In this telegram the Kaiser's first point is a complaint against England, which had entered the war on August 4, after the invasion of Belgium. The charge is made that Prince Henry had informed the Kaiser that King George V. had empowered him to give verbal assurance "that England would remain neutral if war broke out on the Continent involving Germany and France, Austria and Russia."

The belief that England would take no part in a continental war had other grounds than the alleged assurance of the King, for as is well known the German Embassy at London had assured the Kaiser that the internal condition of British affairs absolutely precluded such participation. Although is officially denied in England that the assurance given by Prince Henry was ever authorised by the King, it is certain that Prince Henry was in London and that he conversed with George V. The most charitable interpretation of the conversation is that one or the other did not understand the scope of the inquiry made or the implications of the answer, for the journey of Prince Henry was undertaken before there was any actual casus belli and when it was apparently possible that the Austro-Servian controversy, in which England had no direct interest, might be settled in a judicial manner.

The Austrian ultimatum to Servia was presented on July 23, and the reply of Servia was not received at Vienna until the evening of July 25. It was on Sunday, July, 26, that Prince Henry, as he informs us in the telegram he sent to King George on July 30, after his return to Berlin, was received by the King at Buckingham Palace. For the message the King had sent to the Kaiser, whatever it was, Prince Henry says in his telegram, "William was very thankful." So far as the Prince's language is concerned, we might suppose the message was that in case any danger of war should arise the King would use all possible means to help in preserving peace. But the Kaiser assures us in his telegram to the President that this was not the message he had sought and which Prince Henry had said he was "thankful for." The grateful communication, according to the Kaiser, was that France and Germany, Russia and Austria, might fight it out without any interference on the part of England.

Before the Servian answer was known, therefore, Kaiser William was not only expecting a general continental war, but he was arranging to confine it to these four Powers, a situation which would give to the Central Powers every advantage and the prospect of speedy triumph.

Until July 30, then, the Kaiser, as he himself informs us, was looking for a conflict of arms in which England would take no part. What he was "thankful for," according to his own version of the King's message, which may have been a mistaken one, was not that England would assist in preventing war, but that he could have it on his own terms. This was all he had sought. For peace he had spoken no fayorable word.

Did he know of the contents of the Austrian ultimatum before July 26, when Prince Henry had his conversation with King George? He may not have dictated the note, but he already knew its contents and had approved them. "From the beginning of the conflict," reports the German White Book, "we assumed the position that there were here concerned the affairs of Austria alone. . . . We therefore directed our efforts toward the localising of the war, and toward convincing the other powers that Austria-Hungary had to appeal to arms in justifiable self-defense, forced upon her by the conditions." It was also known that Servia, otherwise helpless, would ask for a hearing by the other powers, particularly Russia, which was to be denied her. On the 26th, Russia was warned by the Kaiser that any military measures to defend Servia from an armed attack by Austria would be followed by German mobilisation, and that German mobilisation "means war." It was distinctly declared that an attempt on the part of Russia to secure the independence of Servia as a sovereign State "would unchain a European war." The alternative presented to war was abject submission to the subjugation of Servia, as the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina had been reluctantly submitted to in 1909 under a similar threat.

On that same day, July 26, Sir Edward Grey made a proposal to submit the differences between Austria-Hungary and Servia to a conference of the Ambassadors of Germany, France, and Italy under his Chairmanship. But, the Kaiser then believing that England's intervention was not to be seriously considered, the German White Book asserts, "We declared in regard to this proposal that we could not, however much we approved the idea, participate in such a conference, as we could not call Austria in her dispute with Servia before a European tribunal. Faithful to our principle that mediation should not extend to the Austro-Servian conflict, which is to be considered as a purely Austro-Hungarian affair, but merely to the relations of Austria-Hungary and Russia, we continued our endeavors to bring about an understanding between these two powers"—that is, the "understanding" impressed upon Russia was that any intervention to prevent the attack of Austria upon Servia would be answered by war, while that impressed upon Austria-Hungary was that no interference with her humiliation of Servia would be permitted.

Then, on July 30, came the great disappointment, which Kaiser William frankly sets forth as a personal grievance, and even as a breach of faith on the part of England. "On the 30th," states the next point in his telegram to the President, "my Ambassador in London reported that Sir Edward Grey, in course of a 'private' conversation, told him that if the conflict remained localised between Russia—not Servia—and Austria, England would not move, but if we 'mixed' in the fray she would take quick decisions and grave measures, i. e., if I left my ally, Austria, in the lurch to fight alone, England would not touch me."

Here was a turning point. The war between Germany and France. Austria and Russia was then to be blocked. Kaiser William was no longer "thankful." Matters were taking a serious turn. There might be no war at all under these new conditions. Germany's bluff of Russia on the 26th was called by England on the 30th.

To comprehend what this meant to the Kasier's plans it is important to note what had been occurring in this interval.

On July 27, the Russian Charge d'Affaires at Berlin wrote to the Minister for Foreign Affairs at St. Petersburg:

"Before my visit to the Minister for Foreign Affairs today his Excellency had received the French Ambassador, who endeavored to induce him to accept the British proposal for action in favor of peace, such action to be taken simultaneously at St. Petersburg and at Vienna by Great Britain, Germany, Italy and France. Cambon suggested that these powers should give their advice to Vienna in the following terms: "To abstain from all action which might aggravate the situation. . . . Jagow refused point blank to accept this suggestion in spite of the entreaties of the Ambassador. Russian Orange Book, No. 39."

On July 29 the British Ambassador at Berlin telegraphed Sir Edward Grey:

"I was today sent for again today by the Imperial Chancellor, who told me that he regretted to state that the Austro-Hungarian Government, to whom he had at once communicated your opinion, had answered that events had marched too rapidly and that it was therefore too late to act upon your suggestion that the Servian reply might form a basis of discussion. British Diplomatic Correspondence, No. 75."

On the same day, July 29, Tsar Nicholas telegraphed to Kaiser William:

"I am glad you are back in Germany. In this serious moment I ask you earnestly to help me. An ignominious war has been declared against a weak country, and in Russia the indignation, which I fully share, is tremendous. I fear that very soon I shall be unable to resist the pressure exercised upon me and that I shall be forced to take measures which will lead to war. To prevent a calamity, as a European war would be, I urge you in the name of our old friendship to do all in your power to restrain your ally from going too far.—German White Book, No. 21."

Now follows the telegraphic correspondence of the two Emperors, very actively prosecuted during July 29-31, consisting on the side of the Tsar in urgent appeals to the Kaiser to moderate the military procedure of his ally, Austria-Hungary, and on the part of the Kaiser in emphatic demands upon the Tsar that he take no military action to stay the attack of Austria upon Servia, but to remain passive.

The one important observation to be made with regard to the "mediation" which the Kaiser undertook between Austria and Russia is that in the German White Book, published in August, 1914, to show Germany's attitude before the declaration of war by Kaiser William, although the correspondence between the Kaiser and the Tsar is published in full, there is not one word of any attempt on the part of the Kaiser to influence the action of Austria-Hungary against provoking a conflict with Russia! The part Austria was to play had been already arranged, and the support Germany was to give was fully understood. There is no documentary evidence that the mediation Kaiser William had professed to be engaged in ever actually occurred. The Kaiser's role consisted solely until July 30, in flashing his sword in the fact of the Tsar, with the determination that Europe should have nothing to say about it.

II.

With July 30, for the reason already stated, a new chapter opened in the Kaiser's negotiations. He has himself written the introduction to it, and here it is:

"This communication (the German Ambassador's telegram of July 30, above referred to) being directly counter to the King's message to me, I telegraphed to H. M. on the 29th and 30th, thanking him for his kind messages through my brother, and begging him to use all his power to keep France and Russia, his allies, from making any warlike preparations calculated to disturb my work of mediation, stating that I was in constant communication with H. M. the Tsar. In the evening the King kindly answered that he had ordered his Government to use every possible influence with his allies to refrain from taking any provocative military measures. At the same time H. M. asked me if I would transmit to Vienna the British proposal that Austria was to take Belgrade and a few other Servian towns, and a strip of country, as a "main mise" to make sure that the other Servian promises on paper should be fulfilled in reality. This proposal was in the same moment telegraphed to me from Vienna for London, quite in conjunction with the British proposal. Besides, I had telegraphed to H. M. the Tsar, the same as an idea of mine, before I received the two communications from Vienna and London, as both were of the same opinion.

"I immediately transmitted the telegrams vice versa, Vienna and London. I felt that I was able to tide the question over and was happy at the peaceful outlook."

The lack of precision in the Kaiser's statements requires a comment upon his general accuracy as a historian. So far as the records show, it was not by direct communication with King George, but through Prince Henry, that the King was asked to use all his power to keep France and Russia from making any warlike preparations, and it was through the Prince also that he received the reply. (See Nos. 1 and 2 of telegrams exchanged between London and Berlin.) In his telegram of July 30, to King George Prince Henry expresses the opinion that the neutrality of Russia and France is, perhaps, "the only possible means of preserving the peace of Europe"—which is equivalent to saying that Germany would not tolerate any interference with regard to the rights of Servia, and rather than do so would unchain a general European war.

In his reply to Prince Henry, King George does not say, as the Kaiser reports, that he "had ordered his Government to use every possible influence with his allies to refrain taking any provocative military measures." What he does say is, "I earnestly desire that such a misfortune as a European war—the evil of which could not be remedied—may be prevented. My Government is doing the utmost possible in order to induce Russia and France to postpone further military operations, provided that Austria declares herself satisfied with the occupation of Belgrade and the neighboring Servian territory as a pledge of a satisfactory settlement of her demands, while at the same time the other countries suspend their preparations for war. I rely on William applying his great influence in order to induce Austria to accept this proposal. In this way he will prove that Germany and England are working together to prevent what would be an international catastrophe. Please assure William that I am doing all I can, and will continue to do all in my power, to maintain the peace of Europe."

The Kaiser informs us that he received the same proposal "from Vienna for London," that he had telegraphed this as his own idea to the Tsar, and that he immediately transmitted the telegrams, vice versa, to Vienna and London. The way of peace was thus apparently clearly opened.

Did the Kaiser in reality act in the sense he has here indicated, or is his statement merely an expression of what as a faithful mediator he ought to have done? The question is of crucial importance.

It is a singular fact that the German White Book in explaining the origin of the war makes no mention of any such message to the Tsar.

(Continued on Page 11)

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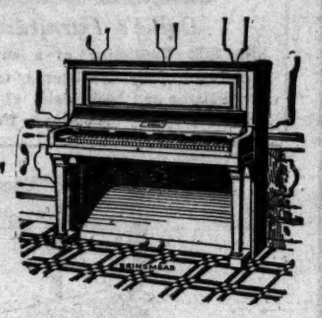

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

SEND OVER A CASE OF YOUR FINEST WINE AND LABEL THE BOX DYNAMITE-
I'M ON- DON'T WANT THE WIFE TO KNOW- EH?
I THINK THIS MUST HAVE BEEN DELIVERED HERE BY MISTAKE-
TAKE IT AWAY- I DON'T CARE WHAT YOU DO WITH IT-
HANDLE WITH CARE
DYNAMITE
SOME ONE SENT SOME DYNAMITE TO US TODAY- I HAD THE MAID THROW IT IN THE RIVER!
WHAT RIVER?
IT'S AROUND HERE SOME PLACE -DON'T COME UP UNTIL YOU FIND IT!
McMANUS

Kaiser And Peace

(Continued from Page 10)

The whole incident is passed over without a reference; and is thus treated, like the Russian proposal that the Austro-Servian question be referred to The Hague Tribunal, as a matter of no importance. The German White Book purports to give the entire telegraphic correspondence between the Kaiser and the Tsar, but there is in it no allusion to a suggestion by the Kaiser similar to the British proposal or of that proposal itself in any form. No proposal was made by the Kaiser to the Tsar except unconditional abstention from any intervention on behalf of Servia under penalty of a European war. The British proposal referred to by the Kaiser as opening the door for peace was never at any time or in any form communicated by the German Government to the Tsar or the Russian Government!

The Kaiser himself, as we shall soon see, expressly states that he was about to send the British proposal to the Tsar, but did not send it. He left the Tsar in ignorance of the open door of peace and closed it by a declaration of war.

The British proposal was never publicly referred to in Germany until November 9, 1916, when Chancellor Bethmann Hollweg justified his Government against the charge by Sir Edward Grey by informing the Reichstag that on July 30, 1914, he had sent the following instruction to the German Ambasador at Vienna:

"Should the Austro-Hungarian Government refuse all mediation, we are confronted with a conflagration in which England would go against us, and Italy and Rumania, according to all indications, would not be with us; so that with Austria-Hungary we should confront three great powers. Germany, as the result of England's hostility, would have to bear the chief brunt of the fight. The political prestige of Austria-Hungary, the honor of her arms, and her justified claims against Servia can be sufficiently safeguarded by the occupation of Belgrade or other places. We therefore urgently and emphatically ask the Vienn Cabinet to consider the acceptance of mediation on the proposed conditions. Responsibility for the consequences which may otherwise arise must be extraordinarily severe for Austria-Hungary and ourselves."

"The Austro-Hungarian Government," he continues, "acceded to our urgent representations" by giving its Ambassador in Berlin the following instructions:

"I ask your Excellency most sincerely to thank Herr von Jagow, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, for the information given through Herr von Tschirschki, and to declare to him that, despite the change in the situation which has since arisen through the Russian mobilisation, we are quite ready to consider the proposals of Sir Edward Grey for a settlement between us and Servia. A condition of our acceptance is, of course, that our military action against Servia should meanwhile proceed, and that the English Cabinet should induce the Russian Government to bring to a standstill the Russian mobilisation directed against us, in which case also we, as a matter of course, will at once cancel our defensive countermeasures forced upon us in Galicia."

The Chancellor does not, however, profess that this answer was sent to Russia.

Confessedly, it was fear of England that on July 30, changed the attitude of the German Government. "Should the Austro-Hungarian Government refuse all mediation we are confronted with a conflagration in which England would go against us." The mediation which had up to this point been refused was now advised by the German Government. "Responsibility for the circumstances that may otherwise arise must be extraordinarily severe for Austria-Hungary and ourselves," concludes the note.

Let us see, then, how Germany acquitted herself of this responsibility.

"While I was preparing a note to H. M. the Tsar the next morning"—that is, July 31—"to inform him that Vienna, London, and Berlin were agreed about the treatment of affairs, I received the telephones from H. E. the Chancellor that on the night before the Tsar had given the order to mobilise the whole of the Russian Army, which was, of course, also meant against Germany; whereas up till then the southern armies had been mobilised against Austria."

That report, without waiting for confirmation, although it was known that weeks would be required for an effective Russian mobilisation against Germany, put an end to all Germany's efforts for peace.

Regarding the time of receiving this report the Kaiser's mind was evidently in some confusion. In his telegram to the President he says "in the morning," but in his telegram to King George of July 31, he says, "Your proposals coincide with my ideas and with the communication which I have this evening received from Vienna, and which I have passed on to London, I have just heard from the Chancellor that intelligence has just reached him that Nicholas this evening has ordered the mobilisation of his entire fleet and army." (Telegram No. 3.)

An entire day thus passed and Nicholas had not been informed by the Kaiser of the British proposal. But he had received from the Tsar the folowing telegram, dated at 2 o'clock that day:

"I thank you cordially for your mediation, which permits the hope that everything may yet end peaceably. It is technically impossible to discontinue our military preparations, which have been made necessary by the Austrian mobilisation. It is far from us to want war. As long as the negotiations between Austria and Servia continue my troops will undertake no provocative action. I give you my solemn word thereon. I confide with all my faith in the grace of God, and I hope for success of your mediation in Vienna, for the welfare of our countries, and the peace of Europe."

On that same day the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs had sent to all Russian Embassies and Legations the following message to be delivered to all Governments:

"If Austria consents to stay the march of her troops on Servian territory, and if, recognising that the Austro-Servian conflict has assumed the character of a question of European interest, she admits that the Great Powers may examine the satisfaction which Servia can accord to the Austro-Hungarian Government without injury to her rights as a sovereign State or her independence, Russia undertakes to maintain her waiting attitude."

Austria also, at the same time the reply was made to the British proposals, sent out the following notice to all embassies and legations:

"Negotiations dealing with the situation are proceeding between the Cabinets at Vienna and St. Petersburg, and we hope that they may lead to a general understanding."

At the same time Sir Edward Grey, in a telegram, declared:

"If Germany could get any reasonable proposal put forward which made it clear that Germany and Austria were striving to preserve European peace and that Russia and France would be unreasonable if they rejected it, I would support it at St. Petersburg and Paris, and go to the length of saying that if Russia and France would not accept it his Majesty's Government would have nothing more to do with the consequences."

On that every day, apparently before the Austrian reply had been received, the German Government sent an ultimatum to Russia which it was known it was technically impossible to accept, and the next day, the twelve-hour limit of time not having been observed, on August 1, war on Russia was formally declared.

III.

What rendered war inevitable, according to the Kaiser's statement, was that on July 31 a general order of mobilisation was issued by the Tsar. It mattered nothing that it would require weeks to render the order really affective as against Germany, and that the Tsar had assured him, in a telegram dated 2 p.m. of the day war was declared:

"I comprehend that you are forced to mobilise, but I should like to have from you, viz., that these measures do not mean war, and that we shall continue to negotiate for the welfare of our two countries and the universal peace which is so dear to our hearts. With the aid of God it must be possible to our long-tried friendship to prevent the shedding of blood. I expect with full confidence your urgent reply." German White Book. No number.

Not content to meet Russian mobilisation with German mobilisation, which the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs was assured by the German Ambassador even on Aug. 1 "did not mean war," (Russian Orange Book, No. 70), and wholly ignoring the Tsar's expressed belief that "these measures do not mean war" and his disposition "to negotiate for the welfare of our two countries and the universal peace," the declaration of war was without delay presented at St. Petersburg.

And what was going on in Germany in these last days of July? On July 30, the Russian Ambassador at Berlin had telegraphed his Foreign Office, "I learn that the order for the mobilisation of the German Army and Navy has just been issued." A few hours later this was contradicted and explained by the statement that "the news sheets had been printed in advance so as to be ready for all eventualities, and they were put on sale this afternoon, but that they have now been confiscated."

This step has been considered by Sir Edward Grey as a provocative measure, intended to incite Russia and technically to put her in the wrong. Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg indignantly denies this, and it is not necessary to insist upon it. It is a fact, however, that "the threatening state of war" (Kriegsgefahrzustand) was announced on July 31.

An interesting light is thrown upon the subject by the telegram of the French Ambassador, Jules Cambon, sent to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs on July 30, which reads as follows:

"Herr von Jagow telephoned to me at 2 o'clock that the news of the German mobilisation which had spread an hour before was false, and asked me to inform you of this urgently; the Imperial Government is confiscating the extra editions of the papers which announced it. But neither this communication nor these steps diminish my apprehension with regard to the plans of Germany.

"It seems certain that the Extraordinary Council held yesterday evening at Potsdam with the military authorities under the Presidency of the Emperor decided on mobilisation, and this explains the preparation of the special edition of the Lokal-Anzeiger, but that from various causes (the declaration of Great Britain that she reserved her entire liberty of action, the exchange of telegrams between the Tsar and William II.) the serious measures which had been decided upon were suspended.

"One of the Ambassadors with whom I have very close relations saw Herr Zimmermann at 2 o'clock. According to the Under Secretary of State the military authorities are very anxious that mobilisation should be ordered because every delay makes German lose some of her advantages. Nevertheless, up to the present the haste of the General Staff, which sees war in mobilisation, had been successfully prevented. In any case, mobilisation may be decided upon at any moment. I do not know who had issued in the Lokal-Anzeiger, a paper which is usually semi-official, premature news calculated to cause excitement in France.

"Further, I have the strongest reasons to believe that all the measures for mobilisation which can be taken before the publication of the general order of mobilisation have already been taken here, and that they are anxious here to make us publish our mobilisation first, in order to attribute the responsibility to us.—The French Yellow Book, No. 105."

It was after all this, and while the Tsar was not informed by the Kaiser of his latest stroke of "mediation" with Austria, that the Russian general order had been issued. Does it appear that the Kaiser was looking for peace or for war? Was there not still, on August 1, 1914, a chance for averting the European catastrophe?

IV.

There is, however, a fourth development, from some points of view the most interesting of all, in Kaiser William's explanation of the origin of the war. Here is his final statement:

"In a telegram from London my Ambassador informed me he understood the British Government would guarantee the neutrality of France and wished to know whether Germany would refrain from attack. I telegraphed to his Majesty the King personally that mobilisation being already carried out could not be stopped, but if H. M. could guarantee with his armed forces the neutrality of France I would refrain from attacking her, leave her alone, and employ my troops elsewhere. H. M. answered that he thought my offer was based on a misunderstanding, and as far as I can make out, Sir E. Grey never took my offer into serious consideration. He never answered it. Instead he declared that England had to defend Belgian neutrality, which had to be violated by Germany on strategical grounds, news having been received that

(Continued on Page 12)

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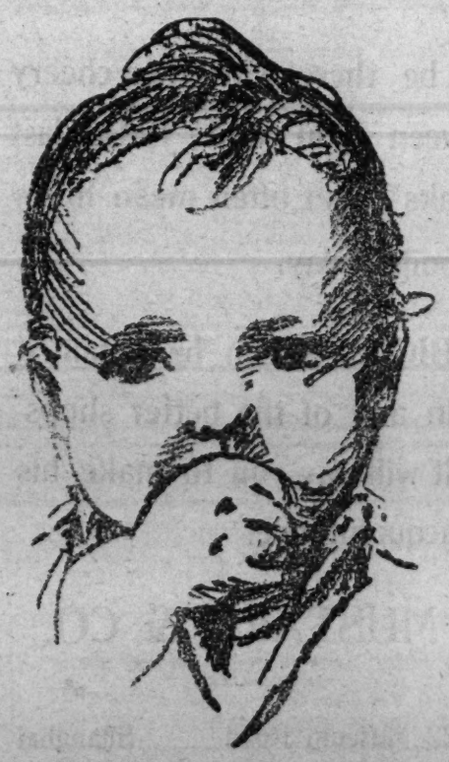

Talks to Mothers

No. 4

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LONDON LIVES HIGH IN CONTRAST WITH WAR-TIRED BERLIN

New York World Correspondent, First To See Both Capitals Since U. S. Became A Belligerent, Draws Striking Parallel

NO WORD OF PEACE IS TO BE HEARD IN LONDON

Roar Of Its Life Is Nerve Racking After Berlin's Quiet—Germans Underfed, Frankly Hope For End To Fighting

By Cyril Brown

London, October 21.—London and Berlin are today world war antipodes, morally and physically poles apart, affording a fascinating camparative study for The World correspondent, who is enjoying the privilege of being the only former Berlin correspondent to reach London since America's entry precipitated a hasty retreat from Germany.

London today is the same old London. The world-war metropolis has suffered virtually no change in comparison with Berlin's metamorphosis. Berlin is war weary. London has not even begun to feel the war.

Underfed Berlin gamely grits its teeth—the popular pastime of the rigidly iron-rationed. Well-fed London grumbles good humoredly over self-imposed picayune privations incident to voluntary rationing and enjoys the luxury of kicking over food which to a veteran survivor of the real things in food shortage is both good and ample.

London Still Epicurean

To a reminiscent correspondent's Berlin palate London is still exuberently epicurean. Its food troubles are microscopic, surface phenomena, as seen through Berlin glasses. London has not begun to feel the cruel gaff of war as Berlin knows it.

These are my first vivid impressions on revisiting London after three years.

The roar of London has not appreciably diminished in pitch or volume, contrasting significantly with the almost imperceptibly slow but continuous running down of the machinery of life in Berlin. The great heart of London beats with its old wonted regularity; Berlin's pulse in comparison is undeniably feebler, more irregular. After three years of war Berlin shows suggestive symptoms of moral as well as physical malnutritton. London's vitality is absolutely uuimpaired.

After Berlin, life seems to throb and pulse quite normally through London's arteries. The thunder of the Strand and Picadilly is nerve racking after the restful quiet of Berlin. The continuous procession of juggernaut. motorbuses and real rubber-tired taxicabs seems like a wild impossible dream after the almost motorcarless streets of Berlin, from which even the humble horse-drawn vehicles seem doomed to vanish. Shops full of food and clothing, purchaseable without cards, add a finishing touch to London's normality.

No Peace Talk In London

Even more important, by way of contrast, Berlin honestly harbors intense peace yearnings and does not care who knows it. I have heard not a word of peace talk in London. Berlin's spirits are kept up by frequent administration of early peace hopes and is enthusiastic for a compromise peace of reconciliation and mutual good understanding. London is incurably deaf to the peace siren.

While Berlin talks peace London is thinking war and talking only of a decisive, complete victory as a matter of course. Berlin, stripped for what she hopes will prove the last round is straining to throw her last ounce of strength into the struggle, grimly determined to hold out. But there is no inron determination, no grim earnestness about London, and no need of it, for London, is far from the holding out stage.

The real war is only beginning for London, still in the first flush of its strength, calmly, almost stolidly conscious of its tremendous, untapped reservoir of potential power and platitudinously confident that the knockout wallop can be administered to Germany, and nothing short of beating Germany is for the moment entertained. And while Berlin is hoping against hope that there will be no fourth war winter, you feel that London regards the past as merely preliminary sparring and is settling down for two or three years more if necessary.

America Too Buoys England

Berlin, continues, gamely to stand up under the gruelling punishment of food and economic pressure compared to which London's air raids are pin pricks. But there is absolutely no reason for any special display of gameness on London's part. It has not begun to know real hardship, the incessant punishment as inflicted by the war on Berlin's bruised, battered body. And while Berlin suffers sudden depressions and exaltations of spirit and attacks of nervousness over America's entry, which it gets over only by clinging to the fiction that America is bluffing, London jogs along with no trace of tension or nervous breakdown, its morale buoyed up, if bracing were needed, by the comforting knowledge that all America is mobilising and means business.

Berlin is worried by the unknown factor of America, and is beginning to realise that time now is fighting against Germany, whose sole hope lies in ending the war before America's armies are ready for battle. London has already discounted America's entry as a decisive factor in the world war. The moral effect of America's entry is the vital outstanding, all important difference between London and Berlin.

FIGHTING THE KAISER WITH THEIR NEEDLES

American Women Giving Splendid Service To Their Country By Skillful Knitting

ARE PART OF U. S. ARMY

Womanly Work That Is As Essential To Nation As That Of Soldiers

All over this broad land today the symbol of femininity is the act of knitting writes Richard Burton in The Bellman, New York. Silently, swiftly, a million needles fly in and out the wool which is wrought into warm, protecting garments for as many soldiers at the front, while millions on millions of kind and tender thoughts are interwoven with the substance created by the skilled hands of love. It is woman in her ancient, never-ceasing role of helper and healer; she who has always been called upon to practice mercy, to bring restoration where has been the destruction that follows war.

Not only molder and maker of life, genetrix vitae, the Freya of the fruitful fields, the Lucina of the cradle and the hearth, woman at the present time reminds us, as we look while her deft hands ply the slender instrument that is so beneficently contrasted with the sword, that her typical function is still, despite her modern competitive struggle with man, despite her efforts for the ballot, and despite her broadening demands and duties in this twentieth century that brings so much that is new, that of rectifier, consoler, gentle, wise, deep-hearted maker of the home. While man pulls down, she builds up; as he goes out to conquer and to kill, she sits beneath the rooftree for which any man worth the name ever fights, to minister to his wounds, to mourn him if he fall, and, when once the rage and the devastation are over, to resume the immemorial ways of peace.

Remove her from her place in front of the hearth, with children by her knee and expectation in her faithful eyes, and man would neither go forth to battle nor return for sweet rest when the conflict was past. There is your typical picture of woman; there, and not the strident female creatures, red-capped and bloody-mooded, who walked the streets of Paris something over a century ago. The world will never think of those examples of the sex as representative; always, the mind will revert to the quiet, domestic figure, bent over its knitting, doing some typical homely act that means the conservation of the upbuilding forces of the State and of civilisation.,

This is exceedingly old-fashioned talk; it may seem to call for a footnote of apology; none will be furnished with this little paper. I for one sincerely believe and make bold to say that all the latter-day reform, upheaval, stir-about, and fuss has not changed by a hair-breadth the fundamental, unobtrusive fact illustrated by this imposing, though utterly unsensational spectacle of a million women knitting, knitting, knitting, as the days pass and the need to stanch wounds and bind up broken limbs and keep bodies from the freezing cold grows not less but more.

It were easy to sneer at this act of knitting as unintellectual. Indeed, I heard a lady engaged in it say, half apologetically, that she enjoyed it in part because it soothed her mind, it was so mechanical unthinking a process. She was wrong, I think. She forgot that, as somebody has said, "all great thoughts come from the heart"; and that, therefore, the love and loving kindness that are sewed in with these stockings and comforters and sweaters and bandages make knitting an experience of the soul, and blend it with "thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears."

The concreteness, smallness, homeliness of many an act is likely to blind us to its real value and higher meaning. You enter a room, and see a dozen women plying the knitting needle. The chances are you will mark first of all the humor of the scene. Perhaps you will make some facetious remark at the sight; I have this Summer heard more than one such from onlooking, satiric males. But that is a shallow attitude. It does not penetrate beneath the surface, nor allow for the immense and splendid rhythm of which the work in that room is a tiny yet appreciable part. You behold a dozen people here, stragglers, or, let us say, sharpshooters of the army; but they are integrally of a vast host who march, swinging a banner of salvation, and keeping time as truly to the heartbeats of patriotism, as any soldier of them all. They are doing their bit, monotonous, unpraised, unimportant, it would seem. But success waits on their efforts, and they follow the flag to the outposts of every field!

These stay-at-homes are, after all, but the rear-guard of the sisters of mercy in the field who bend above the dying to soothe and succor, who sit beside beds of pain, and who bring the consolation of religion to ears that hear for the last time, or do the final sweet duties of sending secret messages to bereaved homes and tokens of remembrance where soon memory will be the only comfort. It may appear less heroic to knit, far away from the lines of danger and of destruction; but the same spirit animates the Red Cross nurse and the unnoted helper in lands removed from the carnage and the risk. And the value of the deed lies in the spirit of the doing; the spectacle is but one—Woman centering on Duty. and performing it with wholehearted concentration and the deft skill that is one of her inherited traits. Rightly viewed today, the emblem of the knitting needle is one of a trinity of which the other two members are the plowshare and the sword.

All honor, then, to these knitters everywhere! Smile not at their task, nor at them, save in tenderness and wise comprehension of the symbolic value as well as practical benefit of their self-imposed and sacred labor. It is by such sudden and apparent reversions to type that woman reminds us of her truest significance, her deepest meaning, her most precious, albeit primitive, calling. Behind us in incomputable time was man, the fisher, the hunter, the sower in the fields; the plower of the virgin earth. By his side, heroic, constant deep-bosomed and strong, was his mate, divinely appointed to divide the work, producing and rearing his offspring, making a home out of his dwelling, carding the wool, bleaching the linen, seeing that the milk was preserved sweet to the taste, husbanding each of the kindly fruits of the earth in its season, and setting ever the house in order after the masculine marauder had put it away.

Yes, say you, but we have changed all that! Have we so? Watch the knitters, read the true story of the race, and grow wise; realise that the intentions of creation are not a thing of a day, but of all time, and of the eternity which is all the time there is. Grow not boastful over the little scratchings of the surface we so insistently dub "Progress." And remember that instinct is far down beneath reasoning and that whenever a test comes that is big, and immediate, and drastic, like the present one, it is highly probable that woman will exhibit herself as she is, not as she thinks she is, or thinks she wants to be, or hopes she will be; but as God planned her to be—with a fair chance of carrying through His plan, whatever seeming divergences therefrom may take our mind off this main truth.

Kaiser And Peace

(Continued from Page 11)

France was already preparing to enter Belgium and the King of the Belgians having refused my petition for a passage under guarantee of his country's freedom. I am most grateful for the President's message."

The general mobilisation of the German Army is officially reported to have been ordered at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of August 1. The telegram referred to by the Kaiser from the German Ambassador at London had also been sent on that day. In his reply to King George regarding its suggestion, sent in the evening of that day, Kaiser William said: "For techincial reasons the mobilisation which I have already ordered this afternoon on two fronts—east and west—must proceed according to arrangements made. A counterorder cannot now be given." Was it really a military impossibility to arrest this mobilisation which, according to Berlin, had only just been set in motion? Why, then, was not the Tsar's plea of "technical reasons" equally good, if not better? But Kaiser William had refused to listen to this, even when accompanied with the most solemn pacific assurances.

But the Kaiser did not give any pacific assurances. He would "refrain from attacking France, leave her alone, and employ his troops elsewhere" on condition that H. M. "would guarantee with his armed forces" the neutrality of France! The telegram to arrest mobilisation, the Kaiser said, had come "too late." His troops were on the track of a victim. They insisted on being used somewhere.

Had this condition on the French frontier been created since 5 o'clock of that same afternoon, when, as the Kaiser said in his telegram to the King, (No. 6) his troops were "being kept back by telegraph and telephone from crossing the French frontier?"

Here is what President Poincare telegraphed to King George on July 31:

"The military preparations which are being undertaken by the Imperial Government, especially in the immediate neighborhood of the French frontier, are being pushed forward every day with fresh vigor and speed. France, resolved to continue to the very end to do all that lies within her power to maintain peace, has, up to the present confined herself solely to the most indispensable precautionary measures. But it does not appear that her prudence and moderation serve to check Germany's action; indeed, quite the reverse.—Collected Diplomatic Documents, p. 542."

We have now reached the fateful day, August 1, 1914. What was the international situation on that day? Was it, as the German peace proposals profess, "a fatal enchainment of events" that caused the war? There was no war with Russia and France until the Kaiser declared it. There was no desire for war on the part of Russia, France, and England, which were doing all in their power to avert it. There was mobilisation in Russia, but it was incomplete and the honor of the Tsar was pledged to the fact that it did not mean war.

In his explanation of his conduct to the President the Kaiser does not claim that Germany was attacked, or that there was any invasion of German soil. He even recited his telegram to the effect that unless the neutrality of France was guaranteed by England's armed forces, he intended to attack her, and only on that condition would he "leave her alone." Nothing that France herself could say or do would save her. In order to attack her successfully, he informs us, "Belgian neutrality had to be violated by Germany on strategical grounds." The reason for this he first wrote was, "Knowledge having been received that France was already preparing to enter Belgium;" but knowing this to be demonstrably false and that it was idle to maintain it, he struck out "knowledge" and substituted "news" as the photograph of his telegram discloses.

The Kaiser knew on August 1 that Great Britain had previously asked France and Germany separately if the neutrality of Belgium would be respected, that France had promptly replied in the affirmative, and that by his own orders an answer had been withheld by the Imperial Foreign Office. He knew that the decision to strike France through Belgium had been made before there was any "news" on the subject. In spite of the solemn assurance given by the Government in the Reichstag on May 2, 1913, that "the neutrality of Belgium is guaranteed by international treaty," the passage through Belgium was a part of the Kaiser's military plans.

In view of what we know of German military movements, the Kaiser's reply that the telegram regarding the possible neutrality of France had come "too late" to arrest mobilisation was undoubtedly the truth, but it was not too late to prevent the war. Even after the declaration had been formally delivered at 5 p.m. of August 1 at St. Petersburg, its operation could have been suspended by a telegram, the Tsar's word of honor that his mobilisation did not mean war could have been made the reason for a suspension, and the British proposal, which Austria had accepted the day before, but which the Kaiser had never communicated to the Tsar, might have been sent to him with the statement that all the others had agreed to it. In that case there would be no need of a European war, and the Austro-Servian question, after the occupation of Belgrade as a hostage, could have been pacifically and amicably settled.

That this interpretation of the situation is correct is proved by the telegram of the Tsar to King George, sent on August 1, immediately after the Kaiser's declaration of war. Referring to the British proposals, to which Austria had agreed but of which the Kaiser, the trusted mediator, had given him no information, he says:

"I would gladly have accepted your proposals had not German Ambassador this afternoon presented a note to my Government declaring war. Ever since presentation of the ultimatum at Belgrade, Russia has devoted all her efforts to finding some pacific solution of the question raised by Austria's action. Object of that action was to crush Servia and make her a vassal of Austria. Effect of this would have been to upset balance of power in Balkans, which is of such vital interest to my empire. Every proposal, including that of your Government, was rejected by Germany and Austria, and it was only when favorable moment for bringing pressure to bear on Austria had passed that Germany showed any disposition to mediate. Even then she did not put forward any precise proposal. Austria's declaration of war on Servia forced me to order a partial mobilisation, though, in view of threatening situation, my military advisers strongly advised a general mobilisation owing to quickness with which Germany can mobilise in comparison with Russia. I was eventually compelled to take this course in consequence of complete Austrian mobilisation, of the bombardment of Belgrade, of concentration of Austrian troops in Galicia, and of secret military preparations being made in Germany. That I was justified in doing so is proved by Germany's sudden declaration of war, which was quite unexpected by me, as I have given most categorical assurances to the Emperor William that my troops would not move so long as mediation negotiations continued.

"In this solemn hour I wish to assure you once more that I have done all in my power to avert war. Now that it has been forced on me, I trust your country will not fail to support France and Russia. God bless and protect you.—Collected Diplomatic Documents, p. 537."

It was only England's insistence on an effort for peace that caused the German Government to put the British proposal before Austria, and only the fear of England's action—as the note of instruction of July 31 to the German Ambassador at Vienna plainly says—that induced the Kaiser to urge Austria's acceptance. On August 1, when the fatal plunge was finally made at 5 p.m., the situation was again altered. By emphasising Russia's war preparations, which in extent bore no comparison with those of Germany, and by failing to inform Russia of Austria's real attitude regarding the British proposal, the Kaiser believed he had successfully played England and loaded upon Russia the whole responsibility for the war. With Lichnowsky's telegram suggesting the neutrality of France through England's influence in his hands, he now had even more than what Prince Henry had said he was "thankful for"—the evident indisposition of England to engage in the war and even the possible neutrality of France. Prevent the war under these conditions? By no means. France might be spared if England would guarantee with her armed forces, military and naval, that France would not regard her treaty obligations with Russia and would offer no resistance. Very eager was he, who spoke with such resentment of leaving his "Austrian ally in the lurch" either to force France to violate her treaty obligations to Russia or, in order to crush her, himself to violate the most sacred of pledges by extorting from Belgium the privilege of attacking France by the possession of her forts and the use of her territory as the price of Belgium's "freedom!"

If one wishes to know the state of the Kaiser's mind on the day he declared war and lighted the conflagration which has set the whole world ablaze, let him read and re-read that telegram of August 1 to King George when the Kaiser believed for a short time that all which his embassy at London had told him was true; that England was weak, divided, preoccupied, and would be in a short, swift war after all a negligible quantity. Let the reader grasp the lofty arrogance of it. The Kaiser hopes "France will not be nervous!" He is holding back his troops by telegraph and telephone from crossing the frontier. The Chancellor telegraphs to London that Germany will give England until 7 p.m., on Monday, August 3, to furnish it armed guarantee that France will remain neutral. If not, then— And England is now accused of having caused the war!

And today, with this record behind her, balked and hemmed in on sea and land by walls of steel that are closing in upon her like the shears of the fates, Germany professes to accept all that she has for years strenuously opposed—the idea of obligatory arbitration, disarmament, respect for law; but without confession, without contrition, without a surrender of property to which she has no right execept that of the housebreaker, and without formally abandoning her lust for gain through annexations and indemnities. This to a conscientious mind would seem monstrous; but to say that the Kaiser has kept the pledge for peace he is said to have made twenty-six years ago and "to the last moment has directed his efforts toward settling the conflict by peaceful means," is to reveal an absence of a sense of responsibility so complete as to justify a suspicion of untrustworthiness regarding every profession which such a Government may make.

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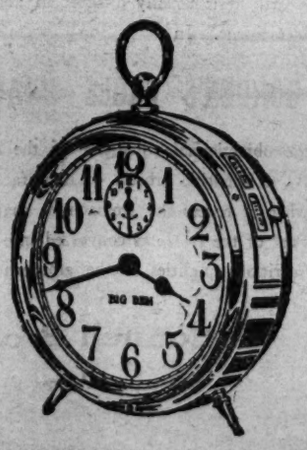

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The Kaiser-Tsar Intrigue

Notable Revelations

The Temps publishes the following account of an interview which their representative, Mr. de Jessen, has had with Mr. Izvolsky, the Russian statesman. In this interview Mr. Izvolsky deals with the German Emperor's attempt in 1904 to create Triple Alliance of Germany, Russia, and France, and removes misconceptions which may have been created by the references made to him in the telegram sent by William II. to Nicholas II. on August 2, 1905.

Mr. de Jessen recalls the publication by the New York Herald on September 4, of the series of telegrams sent by the Emperor William II. to the Tsar during the summer and autumn of 1905 and the telegram sent at the same period by Nicholas II. to the German Emperor. In the course of the correspondence William II. referred to the proposal according to the terms of which Germany and Russia would jointly occupy Danish territory in case of war with a "foreign Power," this foreign Power obviously being England. He also alludes to the Russo-German treaty against England, a treaty for which French adherence was, if possible, to be obtained. The single telegram of Nicholas II., Mr. de Jessen points out, was previous to those in which the German Emperor referred to these serious subjects, and makes no mention of them.

After this introduction Mr. de Jessen continues: The present war, which began by the invasion of a neutral country, gives a startling importance to the events of 1905. It is important to know whether an alliance was completed between the two Emperors. It is important to know whether they were agreed on the occupation of Denmark, and even if, as William II. insinuated, Denmark consented to the projected invasion. There is one witness of the events which took place, Mr. Izovisky, who was Russian Minister at Copenhagen, and who, after playing an historic part as Minister for Foreign Affairs in Russia, and later as Russian Ambassador in Paris, is at present residing in the south of France. Not only was he exceptionally well placed to know what occurred between William II. and Nicholas II., but he was personally referred to in one telegram sent by the German Emperor to the Tsar in 1905.

Designs On Denmark

William II. went to Copenhagen at the end of July, 1905. In the telegram sent to the Tsar immediately afterwards he explained that he had found in the Danish Court considerable discussion about Germany, and that he had not ventured to refer to his proposals for fear that they should be forwarded to England, but he added, in a clause which invokes Mr. Izvolsky as a witness: "Through a long conversation with Izvolsky, however, I was able to gather that the actual Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count Raben, and a number of persons of influence have already come to the conviction that in case of war and an impending attack on the Baltic from a foreign Power, the Danes realise their inability and helplessness to uphold even a shadow of neutrality against invasion, it being evident that Russia and Germany will immediately take steps to safeguard their interests by laying their hands on Denmark and occupying it during the war, as this would at the same time guarantee the territory and future existence of the dynasty and country. The Danes are slowly resigning themselves to this alternative, and making up their minds accordingly, this being exactly what you wished and hoped for."

The German Emperor's telegram, while revealing secrets raises certain problems. How could Russia, by the intermediary of such an experienced diplomat as Mr. Izvolsky, give up a century-old policy which consists of maintaining neutral and free the passage of the straits giving access to the Baltic? How could the German Emperor, who had not dared to communicate his proposals of invasion to the Danish Court, learn from Mr. Izvolsky that the Danish Foreign Minister and several influential persons were resigned to allow their country to be seized? What treaty did Russia and Germany sign at Bjorko? Remembering how William II., in telegraphing shortly afterwards to the Tsar, so urgently presses for a reply, one wonders whether Nicholas II. was not trying to withdraw from the agreement.

A Troubled Period

It is on these points that Mr. Izvolsky throws fresh light. In his conversation with Mr. de Jessen he reminds the latter of the troubled period of the autumn of 1905, of the exit of the Russian Fleet from the Baltic, of the Dogger Bank incident, which brought Russia and England to the verge of war, the intervention of France being necessary to avert such fatal consequences. By May the Russian Fleet was sinking, and the Japanese Army was halfway between Mukden and Harbin. The first signs of the Labor revolution had appeared in Russia, and in the closing days of May King Oscar II. was refusing his assent to the law on Norwegian Consuls voted by the Storthing. On June 7, the Storthing declared the Union with Sweden dissolved. At the end of July an imposing German squadron, under the command of Grand Admiral von Koster, visited Copenhagen, and a few days later an official message announced an approaching visit from the British Channel Fleet to the Danish port of Esbjerg, near the Schleswig frontier—a visit that was to be followed by a cruise in the Baltic to the Danish Straits, and by a stay in several German ports before returning to Copenhagen.

Events in Norway had prevented the Emperor William's annual cruise in the Norwegian fjords. His yacht, the Hohenzollern, visited the Swedish coast of the Baltic, and the Emperor met the Tsar at Björkö on board the Imperial yacht, the Standardt.

The Tsar Overreached

Mr. Izvolsky explains that he only knew later what occurred at the interview between the Emperors, when Count Lamsdorf handed over to him the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The state of the Tsar can be imagined. He had seen the Russian Fleet destroyed; the Russians reduced to the defensive by the Japanese, who were establishing an absolute barrier between Russian territory and one open Pacific; revolution imminent throughout his vast empire, and the absolute power of the Tsar threatened by the masses claiming a right to a Parliament and a right to representation. All this in the eyes of the Tsar was due to the war with Japan, a distant Power that would never have dared to attack Russia, and that could have conquered her neither in diplomacy nor on the field of battle without the support of Great Britain, an hereditary enemy met by Russia both in Europe and Asia. King Edward VII.'s reign was begun by an entente with Russia's ally France, and William II. saw in this a danger to the hegemony of Germany which he wished to impose on all Continental Europe. It was necessary to protect France from England, and the bold plan formed by the German Emperor consisted in drawing France into an alliance with Germany against England. Obviously the moment was well chosen for convincing the Tsar of the idea and the Björkö interview is a fatal date in the history of Nicholas. The German Emperor on that occasion got the better of the weakness and impressionability of the Tsar.

"This, said Mr. Izvolsky to Mr. de Jessen, "is exactly what happened at Björkö, William H. presented to the Tsar a proposal for a treaty of a defensive alliance between Germany and Russia. This treaty was expressly directed against Great Britain, and counted on the adherence of the French Republic, while it left to Russia the task of inducing her Ally to join the two Empires. Nicholas II. may have hesitated before signing it. Of that we knew nothing, or almost nothing. The fact is that he signed at Björkö a treaty brought by the German Emperor. The Tsar was not accompanied by his Minister for Foreign Affairs. As the German Emperor insisted on a counter-signature beside that of the Sovereign, the Tsar ordered an old courtier of his immediate suite, Adimral Birileff, to sign. Admiral Birileff executed the Tsar's order, and it is even stated that the Admiral could not read the text of the document as the Emperor covered it with his hand."

The Copenhagen Visit

Mr. de Jessen goes on to point out that the sequel to the Björkö meeting was the Copenhagen visit, and explains that the light Mr. Izvolsky throws on the subject makes it possible to realise what was the object of the visit of William II. to King Christian of Denmark. The German Emperor had already in agreement with Prince Bulow and the German Minister in Copenhagen, Baron von Schoen, inaugurated in the annexed Duchy of Schleswig the policy spoken of in Denmark as the policy of vent doux, which was intended by the German authorities to calm down the constant irritation caused to the Danes by Prussian persecution. No reconciliation between the two countries was possible so long as the storm of brutal denationalisation was raging over Schleswig. Baron vor Schoen realised this thoroughly, and served the purposes of his master by insisting on restraining German oppressive policy in Northern Schleswig, despite the vigorous resistance of the Prussian Minister of the Interior.

It was when the first breaths of the vent doux were blowing in Schleswig that William II. arrived at Copenhagen. He showed all his charm to gain the confidence of the Court. It appears, however, that King Christian IX., who was then in his eighty-seventh year, completely prevented the Emperor from draging him into a wide political discussion. The despatch of William II. to the Tsar on August 2, 1905, shows clearly that the two Emperors had agreed to induce Denmark to join them in the Triple Alliance, which had been projected at Björkö. The same Imperial despatch informs us, however, that not only King Christian, but all the politicians who approached the German Emperor during his visit to Copenhagen, had been so reserved that William II. preferred to say nothing about his secrets and plans.

"The King," he telegraphed, "has been so worked on by the British that I was unable to touch the question we agreed I was to mention to him." He added further, "I preferred not to broach the subject you know of in my conversation today, or even to allude to it." Consequently the journey of the German Emperor to Copenhagen via Björkö did not have the success which both the Emperor and the Tsar had anticipated.

The Protection Of Denmark

As regards the question of the conversation between William II. and Mr. Izvolsky, the latter stated to Mr. de Jessen:

"This conversation did take place, and the facts are very clear. I was summoned one evening during the Imperial visit to the German Embassy. My German colleague, Baron von Schoen, informed me that the Emperor wished to receive me. The invitation did, perhaps, cause me some surprise. You must not forget that at this moment I was to complete ignorance of what had happened at Björkö. I naturally wondered why, alone of the diplomatists at Copenhagen, I was summoned by the Imperial visitor at the Danish Court. I saw no other explanation except that the Tsar thought of me either as Minister of Foreign Affairs or as Ambassador in Berlin, and that perhaps he had spoken to William II. on the subject.

"However, the conversation took place. I need hardly say that my appreciation of Danish policy, if I made any, was obviously very arbitrarily interpreted by William II. in his despatch to the Tsar on August 2, 1905. I knew, like everyone else, that Denmark, in the event of a European war, was much afraid of invasion by Germany, and that the country was conscious of her great military weakness, especially if she were left alone as on previous occasions in her history. I also knew—it was only necessary to follow the discussions of Parliament and in the Press—that there was a political party in Denmark, the Radical Socialists, who as regards arms and fortifications had declared against any increase in the detensive force of the country, and had refused to speak of any exterior armed resistance against a possible aggressor. It is perfectly possible that I may have replied on these lines to direct questions put by the Emperor William. It was also clear that I could not have spoken to him of a Russian invasion of Denmark where no one expected such an event. No one has ever counted on such a proposal, still less on a German-Russian invasion with the object of protecting the territory and the Crown of Denmark against a British attack.

Danish Aid To Russian Fleet

"All that is so absurd that it is not possible to discuss it seriously. Better still, I, among all the diplomatists in Copenhagen, was absolutely the last that could have expressed myself in the way indicated by William II., because it was I who, as the Minister of Russia in Denmark, negotiated with that Power the passage of Admiral Rojdestvensky's Fleet through the Great Belt, that is to say by one of the Straits that are under Danish sovereignty. It

(Continued on Page 14)

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APOLLO THEATRE PROGRAMME FOR Monday, Dec. 3rd, 4th & 5th.

Episode 3: "Borrowed Identity"

Pearl Standish.....Pearl White
Nicholas Knox.....Earle Fox
The Priestess.....Ruby Hoffman
Richard Carslake.....Warner Oland
Tom Carlton.....Henry Gsell

THE walls had closed in and were crushing the occupants, when suddenly Tom regained his senses and staggering towards the lever, drew it back. Instantly the walls started to recede and all were saved. Tom carries Pearl out. Knox, afraid that Tom will learn something about him, advises Pearl not to have anything to do with him, as he is after the Diamond. Pearl warns Knox that he has but three days left to recover the Diamond, while she has thirteen, and if they fail it means death.

The next evening, Knox calls Pearl's attention to a girl who seems to be in distress. Going over to her, Pearl learns that her brother has to have $5,000 by that night or otherwise he will do away with himself. Pearl consents to lend the girl the money, but to save his life they must go to his employer's yacht. Accompanied by Knox, Pearl boards the yacht and is ushered into the cabin. She discovers that the brother is Richard Carslake. Securing the setting from Knox, he has him locked up in a room while the girl sees Pearl to her room. The girl returns and informs Carslake that Pearl is safely locked in. Carslake and the girl take a motor-boat to shore. Speeding along, Carslake turns to the girl and to his astonishment, he sees Pearl pointing a revolver at him. Pearl secures the setting and the Diamond. Bending down to tie her shoe-string, Carslake takes his only chance and plunges into the water.

Tom Carlton, who was assigned to ship-news, hears a shot and immediately goes in search of it. Pearl, acompanied by the police, arrives at the yacht and finds Knox in a struggle. Pearl is about to be cast into the water when Tom arrives and saves her.

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Episode 4 "The Warning of The Ring."

Episode 4: "The Warning Of The Ring"

ONE day before the date set for his death should the Violet Diamond not be returned, Nicholas Knox, accompanied by Pearl Standish, visits the temple. Knox gives the priestess the Diamond and she immediately has it examined. They discover that it is nothing but a mere piece of glass and that Carslake had tricked Pearl. By the laws of the order, Knox is to be punished. Tied to a pillar he receives fifty lashes across his back. After recovering a slight bit, Pearl and Knox leave the temple. Thinking that perhaps the queer inscription on the ring might have some power to stop the sentence of death, Pearl and Knox decide to visit a Chinese Dealer to have it translated. Reading the inscription, the dealer becomes alarmed, casts the ring away and flees. Pearl turning around, spies Carslake talking to the frightened man. Pondering a moment, she calls her dog and attaching the ring to his collar, sends him home. Disappointed at not being able to secure the setting, Carslake commands Pearl to go for it and if she fails to return in an hour, Knox will never leave the room alive. Leaving, Pearl accidently meets the Priestess and relates the incident. The Priestess enters the shop and at the sight of her, all the employees fall to their knees and bow their heads. She orders Carslake to be seized and searched. Breaking away, Carslake grabs Pearl and uses her as a shield. Holding her by the arms, he backs into a trap door and pulls her with him.

Tom Carlton discovers himself in a secret passage and looking ahead he sees Pearl and Carslake. Carslake is demanding a written order from Pearl, when suddenly Tom jumps upon him and knocks his revolver from his hand. A fight ensues. On the ground they fight to gain possession of the revolver, while Pearl rushes off for help. Running, Pearl falls into a deep cavern-like hole filled with water.

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PUTS COST OF WAR AT $100,000,000,000

New York Bank Estimates Daily Expenditures Near $160,000,000

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New York, Oct. 21.—The cost of the war to date has exceeded $100,000,000,000, gold and the daily expenditures are now in the neighborhood of $160,000,000 for all the belligerents, compared with $52,700,000, in the first five months of the conflict. These results have been obtained by a compilation of loans and expenditures made by the Mechanics' and Metals National Bank from data obtained from various authoritative sources. In a pamphlet just issued the bank states that an estimate based on current expenditures, including those of the United States, indicate that, if the war goes through the fourth year, to Aug. 1, 1918, the total military cost will be $155,400,000,000, and the daily outlay will average $107,000,000.

"This calculation means," says the pamphlet, "that there will have been laid out for military purposes, if the war does not end before next August, a sum greater than the developed wealth of and single nation of the world, other than the United States. It means that for war there has already been expended an amount three times as large as the total indebtedness of every nation in the world, as that indebtedness stood in 1914; four times as large as all the deposits of the banks of the United States; ten times as large as the value of all our agricultural products in a given year, twelve times as large as the value of our annual foreign trade, one thousand times as large as the amount of the annual American gold output.

What Cost of War Means

"It means that the war has already required a sum that would have extended the railroad mileage of the United States to several times its present length, and that, besides, would have carried steamship lines to every corner of the earth. Instead, the money has been spent for organised destruction, and for every month over which hostilities continue to progress $5,000,000,000 more are added to the cost. This means that there is required of the world every month an amount of money double that expended during the entire Russo-Japanese war, which lasted eighteen months. It means that the Boer war is being concentrated into every eight days of this war. It means that Franco-Prussian war is being fought over and over again, its entire cost being compressed each time into a space of three weeks. It means that our civil war--hitherto the greatest contest in world history—is being duplicated ith such intensity that a counterpart of the four-year struggle between the North and South is reproduced every fifty days."

The bank states that the sum of money expended since the middle of 1914 has been greater than the combined money expenditure of all other wars in the history of the world. The Napoleonic wars cost no more than $6,250,000,000. The combined direct cost of the six greatest military struggles in the 125 years preceding the present war was no greater than $25,000,000,000.

Great Britian's outlay, the pamhlet says, is the largect of the notions, being $35,000,000 a day, and $39,000,000 when loans and advances to allies are considered. The direct expense of the United States is $29,400,000 daily, and $40,360,000 including loans. Germany's outlay is $27,200,000, and that of France $20,200,000 a day. Including loans, the United States disbursed $6,500,000,000 from Aug 1, 1914, to the same date this year in war expenditures. Great Britain's gross expenditure in that period was $25,300,000,000; that of Germany, $22,100,000,000, and of France, $17,400,000,000.

Cost of War Per Capita.

In the following table the cost of the war per capita of population in each of the leading countries is shown.

	Daily War Cost. (cts.)	Daily War Inc. (cts.)	Annual Cost.	Annual Income
United States	28	105	$103.80	$385.00
Great British	74	70	279.60	255.00
France	50	51	180.00	187.00
Russia	10	11	36.60	40.00
Italy	22	32	80.60	111.00
Entente Allies	27	48	$100.50	$175.75
Germany ..	40	44	$144.20	$162.00
Austria-Hungary ..	21	26	75.50	94.35
Central Allies	31	39	$114.00	$140.50
Total, all ..	29	45	$103.60	$166.30

In the process of financing the war the several nations in the three years ended Aug. 1 last borrowed $80,000,000,000, the bank says, of which the Entente Allies accounted for $52,000,000,000. This year Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, and the United States will disburse $3,000,000,000 interest on their national debts, against $708,300,000 in 1913, the last full year before the war began. Germany and Austria will pay out $1,700,000,000, compared with $365,700,000 in 1913. The per capita debt of France in three years has risen from $162 to $520 and Germany's has advanced from $76 to $356. The per capita debt of Great Britain in the same time has grown form $74 $304.

"The war is in its fourth year; its daily cost has risen to a figure four-fold that of 1914, the pamphlet continues, "yet chaos seems less imminent than at the outset of the war, nd ruin and national bankruptcy are onsidered sufficiently remote to permit all the powers to go on borrowng freely, and to contemplate still further credit operations and life sacrifices in the prosecution of their several ambitions to fight on and vanquish the enemy."

The Kaiser-Tsar Intrigue

(Continued from Page 13)

must not be forgotten that all this occurred before the Hague Conventions were drawn up, clearly regulating the rights and duties of neutral Powers bordering on a passage leading from one sea into another. Consequently there was the grand principle of international jurisprudence to be established in view of the few precedents then existing. During the Crimean War the Danish Government not only opened the Straits to the Allied Fleets of France and England, who were attacking Russian possessions in the Baltic, but lent the assistance of official pilots. I obtained the same service for the Russian Fleet in the Japanese War, despite the vigorous attempts of Japan to induce Denmark otherwise to interpret the freedom of the Straits. The truth is, that the passage of the Russian Fleet through the Great Belt—an extremely difficult stretch of water—was assured by the assistance of Danish pilots and by the indirect but effective help of Danish torpedo-boats, which lined the whole Straits, not to protect the Russian vessels, but to guarantee the freedom of the passage against any incident and any accident, whether voluntary or involuntary.

"This had happened just before the visit of the German Emperor to Copenhagen. How could I have spoken to the German Emperor of an expectation on the part of Denmark of any military action of Russia against the neutrality of that country, which in all times has been sympathetic to us from so many points of view? Briefly, the telegram of William II. is completely erroneous on this point. It is absolutely incomprehensible for anyone who, at the moment it was written, did not know of the Bjorko arrangement and that was my position."

The Kaiser's Caprice

Mr. Izvolsky then gave to Mr. de Jessen further details as to the interview with the Emperor. "I have," he said, "very clear recollection of my conversation with William II. in the presence of Baron von Schoen at Copenhagen at the close of July, 1905. I was extremely struck by the insistence of the Emperor in explaining to me the necessity of an alliance between Russia, Germany, and France against England. The real guarantees of peace—of a firmly-established peace—would lie, he said to me, in a close collaboration between the three Continental Powers. An alliance would exclude all British hegemony, and would ensure for ever to the whole world the benefits of peace."

"Challenged by the Emperor to express my opinion, I said to him: 'Sire, I have very attentively followed the explanation that your Majesty has been willing to give me. However, the realisation of this last project seems to me to be entirely impossible.'

"'Why?' interrupted the Emperor, somewhat impatiently.

"'Sire, because France will never consent to enter such an alliance.'

"'You think so; and why will she not accept it?'

"'Because there remains between France and Germany an unsettled question.'

"'Which?'

"'That of Alsace-Lorraine.

"'I beg your pardon, it is settled."

"'Sire, I do not understand.'

"'Exactly; it is settled. In the Morocco affair I threw down the glove to France. France refused to raise it. She therefore, refused to fight me. Consequently the question of Alsace-Lorraine no longer exist between us.'

"What possible reply could be made to such a caprice? Perhaps in fact it was only a caprice, and yet it made it possible clearly to see the state of mind of William II. This impression was only confirmed when, in reply to doubts and reserves that I expressed to him, he developed the idea that it was practically necessary to force France to accept a Russian-German Alliance, and, in any case, to lead her willingly to join it.

"Such was my conversation with the Emperor William in July, 1905. I had, as you will see, reason in the course of my career, to remember it."

Undoing The Deadly Work

Continuing, Mr. de Jessen reviews the progress of events in Petrograd. He writes:—The Tsar had returned to Skaergaard. He summoned his Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Lamsdorf, and communicated to him the treaty signed at Bjorko. Count Lamsdorf could not believe his eyes or ears. He explained with all respect due to his Sovereign the grave fault committed by the Tsar in the absence of any authorised Counsellor. The Tsar listened to him and did not forbid Count Lamsdorf to take the necessary steps to neutralise the effects of the deadly document. The Russian Ambassador in Paris, Mr. Nelidorf, was immediately informed of the accomplished act and at the same time was consulted on the possibility of bringing France to join the treaty of Bjorko. The reply of the Ambassador so confirmed the opinion of Count Lamsdorf that he did not hesitate longer. In the first half of September, 1905, the Russian Ambassador at Berlin, Count Osten-Sacken, was instructed that the treaty of Bjorko was inoperative because a principal clause in the treaty—the adhesion of France—could not be carried out.

Though in the series of revelations of the New York Herald the despatches of the Tsar Nicholas to William II. are almost entirely lacking, it is clear from the telegram of the German Emperor to the Tsar that the latter felt bound to withdraw the promise so unhappily given at Bjorko. In any case the long despatch of the Emperor on September 2, 1905, was a direct and irritated reply to the steps taken by Count Osten-Sacken. "We shook hands in the presence of God, who heard our oath," cried the German Emperor. "What is signed is signed. God is our witness." Whatever may have been the misgivings of the conscience of the Russian Sovereign the fact is that he resolutely withdrew from the embrace in which he had been held for nearly two months by the Emperor William.

A New Era For Russia

Mr. de Jessen goes on to point out that months passed and events in Russia and the Extreme East developed. The Tsar concluded peace with Japan, and the internal revolution was subdued. The Autocrat of all the Russias granted his people a charter which was to inaugurate a new era. The first State Duma was about to begin its work. It is not possible in this rapid review to show the share the Danish Court may have had in the influences which in this troublous and prolific period were brought to bear on Nicholas III. to induce him to yield to the just demands of modern Russia. Already in the autumn of 1905, when Russia had been held up by railway, post, and telegraph strikes, a vessel sailing under the Danish flag had hurried Mr. Izvolsky from Copenhagen to Petrograd, where he brought the Tsar anxious advices of his mother and of a tried and enlightened servant.

In the month of April, 1906, Mr. Izvolsky returned from Copenhagen to Petrograd, this time to remain there as Minister for Foreign Affairs. What happened after this event is yesterday's history. Scarcely a year after the Bjorko interview we were already a hundred miles from the strange projects that had been elaborated there. Mr. Izovisky, with the full agreement of the Tsar, gave to Russia, which was still in a state of convalescence from the sufferings that had been endured on the Manchurian fields of battle and at the town and country barricades, a clearly-defined orientation: the tightening up of the alliance with France, strengthened by an agreement with England and Japan. Soon the Russo-Britannic arrangement as to Persia, Afghanistan, and Thibet showed an astonished world that a cordial agreement like that already uniting France and England was in course of being cemented between two Powers that it had been customary to regard as eternal enemies.

The Treaty Buried

Once again, and for the last time, there came up the question of the Bjorko Treaty. The two Emperors met again in the course of the summer of 1907 at Swinemunde. They were accompanied by their chief counsellors, the Tsar by Mr. Izvolsky, his Foreign Minister, and the German Emperor by his Chancellor, Prince von Bulow. Before the meeting of the Sovereigns the Tsar took on himself the initiative of speaking to Mr. Izvolsky of the Bjorko Treaty. It is not indiscreet to add here this detail, that the words of the Tsar made it evident how painfully he remembered his weakness. Nicholas II., however, was firmly decided not to go back on the decision taken in 1905, which Count Lamsdorff had communicated to Berlin. It is extremely likely that the two Sovereigns did not, in the course of their conversation, refer to the Bjorko document. What is certain is that Mr. Izvolsky, after his first interview with Prince von Bulow, communicated to the German Chancellor the order of the Tsar, by which the Russian Government considered the treaty signed by the two Emperors at Bjorkö as null and void. And Prince von Bulow accepted this declaration without protest.

GERMAN VERSION OF THE TELEGRAMS.

Making Sure Of Denmark

A wireless message from Berlin, supplied by the Admiralty through the Wireless Press, gives a further instalment of the German version of the Kaiser-Tsar intrigue in 1904 as follows.

The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung continues the publication of the complete text of the telegrams exchanged between the German Kaiser and the Tsar. The Kaiser and the Tsar at their meeting at Bjorko on July 24, 1905, realised that the vital interests of the neighboring Empire Powers had not in any way been hindered by their friendly political relations. They assured each other that they would point the way to peace to foreign disturbers of the peace and, if their efforts should prove to be unsuccessful and need arose, that they would stand by each other with their armed forces. Regarding the northern States which were then mentioned, and especially Denmark, the German Kaiser wrote a letter to the Imperial Chancellor on July 25 in which he reported the conversation with the Tsar, saying:

As regards Norway the Tsar was very concerned. On learning that it was a matter of indifference to King Oscar who may be his neighbor, and that the King had no objection to a Republic, he threw his hands above his head, exclaiming, "And that, too? Well that was the only thing that was lacking (colloquially, this is the last straw); as if we have not already sufficient Republics in the world." He was of the opinion that if no Swedish Prince were to go there and if Copenhagen were interested in the matter, that Prince Waldemar might be sent, as he had some experience of life, had an elegant wife, and beautiful, robust children.

I agreed with him, but drew his attention to the fact that, according to private information from Copenhagen, the King of England possibly had already elected his son-in-law for the position. The Tsar was very disagreeably surprised by this, and pretended to know nothing about it, and said he was of opinion that his cousin was absolutely unsuitable for the post as he had never been anywhere and had no experience of life and that he was indolent. Waldemar would be far more suitable, as through Karl, England by fair means or foul would point its finger towards Norway, gain influence, begin intrigues, and finally, by the occupation of Christiansand, would close the Skagerack and shout us all out from the Baltic Sea, and thereby the German ports in the north would be done for (erledigt.)

Denmark was much discussed during these conversations, the Tsar expressing a wish that "we should endeavor to find out if some means could not be arranged whereby we two could render assistance to King Christian in guaranteeing the (Landerbestand) stability of the country in case of warlike complications, so that we could feel assured that in case of war the defence of the Baltic, north of the belt, could be effected. A declaration of neutrality would be of no use if thereby the Danes considered it right, according to their own opinion, to pilot enemy vessels directed into the Baltic before our ports. The enemy, in case he did not respect the neutrality of Denmark, which was to be assumed owing to the weakness of the country, would lay hands on it, and, if the neutral country were to be compelled to co-operate with the enemy, it would provide him with an excellent base for his operations against our coasts. Denmark is now only a Baltic State and not a North Sea State."

I could not subscribe to his view of the matter, but promised to consider it, and endeavor to find out in Copenhagen what they thought of neutrality there.

The German Kaiser then reported to the Tsar the impressions he had obtained from the Danish capital in the following telegram of August 2.

My visit went off well, and the whole of the family, even your dear grandfather, showed me extraordinary friendliness. After my arrival I learned very soon from the Danish and foreign Press reports that a very strong current of mistrust had been aroused regarding my visit, especially from England, but from France. The King was so reserved and public opinion so agitated that I was not able to broach the question which, as arranged between us, I was to mention to him. The British Ambassador, who dined with one of my gentlemen, used very strong expressions against me, and accused me of the basest plans and intrigues, and said that every Englishman knew and was convinced that I was working with a view to war on England and for the destruction of England. You can imagine what nonsense a man like that may put into the heads of the Danish Royal Family, of the Court, and of the people.

I did everything in my power to dispel the clouds of mistrust by showing myself quite disinterested, and I made no allusions whatever to serious political quesions. I also kept quiet, in view of the great number of channels which lead from Copenhagen to London, and because of the possibility of any indiscretion of the Danish Court refrained from making known our agreement, as it would at once be sent on to London, which, of course, is quite inadmissible so long as our agreement is to remain secret. As I was able to glean, during a long conversation with Izvolsky, however, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Count Rabon, and a number of influential personages are already convinced that the Danes expected in case of war and of an imminent attack by a foreign power on the Baltic (as they are obviously incapable of maintaining even a semblance of neutrality in face of an invasion) that Russia and Germany would immediately take military steps and would undertake the necessary fleet movements to protect their interests by laying hands upon Denmark and occupying it during the war, and that they would at the same time guarantee the subsistence of the dynasty and the State.

The Danes are slowly beginning to acquiesce in this alternative, and to reconcile themselves to it. As this is precisely what you wished and hoped for I consider it appropriate not to stir up this theme with the Danes, and refrained from any allusion to it, as it is preferable that the idea should develop and ripen in their heads and that the drawing of conclusions should be left to them. Thus, of their own bent, they are beginning to lean on us and to hold together with both our countries. "Tout vient a qui sait attendre."

Re Karl's voyage to Norway. This has already been settled in all its most minute details, as England has consented to everything, and nothing can now be changed in the matter. I spoke to Karl regarding his views and found him very bright and with no illusions as to his task.

What do you say to the program of the fetes of your ally at Cowes, to which all Crimean veterans are invited to meet their former brothers-in-arms who fought with them against Russia. Very tactful, is it not? It proves that I was right when I warned you two years ago of the re-formation of the old Crimea combination. It is now in course of formation. The weather was lovely. Best wishes to Alix.

A GREAT LAKES MYSTERY

Romance Of One Life Saved From The Wreck Of The Ship Miwaba

"The Indian Drum," by William McHarg and Edwin Balmer (Little, Brown and Co.), is a mystery story above the average, as was to be expected of the authors of "The Blind Man's Eyes," a romance of similar character, which was deservedly popular a year or two ago. Its action passes chiefly on the Great Lakes and it has an opening that is decidedly clever, sure to provoke curiosity.

Whenever a ship is lost on the lakes a mysterious Indian drum, according to the legends, beats for those who are lost with it, one beat for each victim. The great steel ship Miwaba was wrecked twenty years before the beginning of the tale, and the drum beat repeatedly for those who went down with it, but it always beat one short of the list. So the Indians and the old lake men, despite the long time elapsed, insist that one person was saved from the Miwaba and that is the issue which the reader has before him.

The literary style of the book is excellent, and it contains much more than a mere tale. There are vivid pictures of Chicago, but the spirit of the lakes is predominant. Particularly striking is the breaking loose of the loaded freight cars at the great ferry and the fight of the men to save the vessel and their own lives. But the boat sinks and then, in the climax, the drum beats again for the lost, and, as in the case of the Miwaba, beats short. How many are saved and who they are is a matter vital to all the characters of the romance.

A novel written with great care and sure to interest the discerning.

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A GLIMPSE OF CAMP LIFE WITH PERSHING

American Artillerymen In France Have Days Filled With Hard Training

FOOD IS AMPLE AND GOOD

Visit Of Gen. Petain Described —U. S. Has Sent 700,000 Horses Abroad

By Raymond G. Carroll

With the American Army in France, Oct. 2.—"Tromp-tromp, tromp-tromp."

Hear the heavy, hollow noise! It suggests to the mind the rapid tread of a grouch giant. The clamorous sound continues. Listen! "Tromp-tromp, tromp-tromp." The hour is 5:30 a.m. No use trying to sleep longer, for lifting one's head from the pillow the conspiring clatter becomes more distinct: "Tromp-tromp, tromp-tromp."

I can slumber through the initial revoille call of the first trumpeter of the guard at 5:15 a.m. I can even drowse through the favorite bugle marches, "You Are in the Army Now" and "One, Two, Three," tooted by our galaxy of eighteen regimental trumpeters when they gather at 5:20 a.m. in front of the various barrack buildings and blow the soldiers out of their warm bunks.

But all dreams are off when I hear the resonant "Tromp-tromp, tromp-tromp" of many army shoes in double quick staccato, pounding the cobblestones of the paved areas between the barrack buildings; our soldier boys at exercise shaking the kinds out of their joints and the lethargy out of their limbs. I get up. So does everybody within hearing.

And one morning, overcome by curiosity, I beat even "first call" into the gray mist of early morning to see the complete birth of a day for American artillerymen in France. From the lee of our barrack building I watched the lonesome, shadowy figure of the first bugler coming down the wide street. He had been "turned out" from the guardhouse at the upper end of the double row of barrack buildings. He loooked a ghostly spectre in the pale light. He raised an arm and through the night—it was still night to all save soldiers—this solitary chanticleer with his shrill revoelle song sent a shiver through the roost.

A Babel Of Trumpeting

Five minutes later and the training camp is a babel of trumpeting. Other phantomlike buglers have gathered up and down each street in small regimental groups. "I can't get 'em up, I can't get 'em up." Surely it is satire, for the boys are already up. They have just ten minutes to dress. Every open door in the cantonment is a funnel for filmy figures. From all sides swarm the "brownies" for "assembly" at 5:30, really 4:30 a.m. for the French have set the clock ahead an hour.

The first man of each battery to "fall in" is the sergeant. Behind him at six paces rolls out the battery line, each section with its chief of section standing before it. There are 215 men to a battery of American field artillery. Less the men who have special duties to perform and those confined in the guardhouse for minor infractions of discipline, all have to appear at this early muster. There are eight sections to a battery, six batteries to a regiment and three regiments of artillery to a brigade. Looking at the lesser units of the regiment tumbling together, I recalled the members of an Arab acrobatic troupe springing from the wings of a theater into some geometrical figure.

Meantime a quiet little ceremony is transpiring at the foot of the twin flagstaffs near the center of the cantonment, the simultaneous hoisting of the colors of France and the United States America is represented by a corporal and private from each regiment, and France by a "brigadier" and "simple soldat." Up one pole goes the "tricolor," up the other pole goes Old Glory; the new day has begun for the defenders of two republics.

Between 5:30 and 5:45 a.m. the men have fifteen minutes of strenuous exercise. They are the lads in the occasion of making the "tromp-tromp, tromp-tromp." On some days instead of the rhythmic quickstep they get calisthenics. A first sergeant showed me his book of instruction by which he put the men through the movements. The good work men do assuredly lives after them.

'Blackstrap' And 'Slum.'

Exercise over, the men scampered to quarters for their mess tins. These they keep in the saddlebags or under their beds. The pale moon overhead was beginning to fade. A faint suggestion of the rising sun was visible on the eastern horizon, pink flashes crowning the distant treetops and faint yellow gleams breaking into the dark sky.

"Come and try our 'blackstrap,'" invited one of the sergeants. "We have 'slum' to-day."

With the proper utensils for carrying off the eats the writer took position in the long hungry line at the kitchen ranges, where a mess sergeant and three cooks were ladling and pouring out the morning repast. "Blackstrap" is army for hot coffee and "slum" is the cognomen for a most palatable army concoction of beef, potatoes and onions. Sometimes the lads get "sowbelly" or bacon for breakfast.

The bread that we eat comes from "Bellevie," the nearby large city. It is baked from American flour, but in the French way, with only water and salt: no yeast, lard or butter in it. The color is swarthy. Yet it is first class and far more nourishing than the darker standard war bread which one gets at the best hotels and restaurants of France, which when eaten often produces the effect of its French name—"pain." I have an English officer acquaintance who creates a sensation in the public "salles-a-manger" of Paris by always carrying thither in a small bag some British army bread for himself.

As for the coffee they gave me at the battery mess, it was made in a large field range boiler. The mess sergeant, a huge man with round, jolly countenance, explained that for breakfast for a sligle battery he used eight cups of ground coffee in 300 quarts of water, with five quarts of sugar and five cans of condensed milk. For the midday meal he said two cups of fresh coffee were added and at night four cups more. The coffee was served to us from a square galvanized iron boiler. Make a note of these facts, you mess sergeants of the new National Army.

Was the breakast a good one? I have never eaten one that tasted better. Regularly, I am supposed to eat in the officers' mess, where, under a temporary arrangement (the tactful extension of a contract made with a French caterer by the commander of a former French garrison stationed here), we have French coffee and French cooking Nothing wrong with it, either. But somehow on the food question I surmise that the enlisted men have a shade the best of it. At any rate I notice that now and then Captains and Lieutenants are absent from this officers' mess, and the rumor goes that they can be found somewhere in the proximity of the field ranges.

"Boots and saddles" is trumpeted at 6:40 A.M., and that means to start digestion of the morning "chow." It is the signal for certain men to go to the "gun park" and certain men to go to the "stables." Of the hauling out of the guns to assigned positions in the field and the practice firing which continues for four hours of every morning in the week except Sunday I will write later.

Gen. Petain Visits Camp

Three years of war have brought the French to regard punctiliousness as a cardinal virtue. In this connection I pause to tell about a distinguished visitor who came to our training camp this afternoon—Gen. Petain, Commander in Chief of the French army. Some days beforehand he sent word and asked if his coming would be agreeable. It was. So he came upon a time schedule that was carried out to the minute—I might say almost to the second.

Gen. Petain remained with us for about two hours, spending the most of that time in the company of Major-Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of American artillery in French. The French General is a medium sized, compactly built, gray haired man with a white mustache. For some reason he brought up recollections of Admiral Dewey. His 62 years were discoverable neither in his springy step nor his clear, cold eye

There was no review of troops in his honnor, Gen. Petain is a man of simple tastes who eschews unnecessary parade. I was quite near when he sprang out of his covered automobile, and advancing to Gen. March extended his right hand with a hearty "Comment ca va," which is the French equivalent for "How goes it." An exceedingly tall man is Gen. March, whose appearance suggests the Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia. Together the two Generals, followed by officers of both armies, made an inspection of the cantonment buildings.

France knows Gen. Petain as a master of detail. His rise from the obscure colonelcy of an infantry regiment to the supreme active direction of the French military is associated with his marvelous grasp of particulars. Nothing small, nothing insignificant ever escapes his attention

Horse Was 'Kind And Gentle.'

One of our young Lieutenants from the officers' reserve lists (the men of this class of officers the old regulars have humorously designated as "pickles") has an exceedingly literal mind. The army practice has been for officers to own the remounts, for which the Government makes an extra yearly allowance of $150 for one horse and $200 for two hors. Coming to France in a hurry, as we did, the question arose as to what disposal the various officers made of these mounts before leaving the United States.

Accordingly the new Lieutenant, as did others, got a telegram form somebody higher up entrusted with the adjustment of the horse question "Wire disposition of your horse."

He replied: "Kind and gentle."

Since the war began France has bought about 700,000 horses in the United States. Northern Africa and South America were also combed for horses. Besides, France herself is a great horse country, e. g., the famous Norman, Perchtron and Bretagne breeds. Of the foreign purchases many thousands died on the way to France, and the war itself has devoured hundreds of thousands. Yet when on account of the scarcity of tonnage and the utter lack of animal transports the grave question arose, where will the American expeditionary forces get their horses? the French Government said: "Take the best of what we have left."

To day a good draft horse in France is worth not a penny under $1,000, counting in the losses sustained and cost of transportation from the place of original purchase.

Lieut Dumas tells me that the French Government horse ration for a period of twenty-four hours is 11 pounds of hay, 11 pounds of oats, two pounds of barley and two pounds of what he called "tourteau," which is really a hard, brittle oil-cake, exceedingly nourishing food for a horse. Our army hostlers will keep up the same ration as far as possible.

Joys and Glooms By Tom Powers
WILL YOU DROP IN TO GOOPS AND GET ME 6 YARDS JUST LIKE THIS SKIRT
GEE I CANT REMEMBER IT, THAT LOOKS SOME THING LIKE IT
SAY-WANT TO MAKE A DOLLAR COME WITH ME
GIVE ME 6 YARDS JUST LIKE THIS
WE DONT CARRY LEATHER GOODS
LITTLE ROMANCES
I E POWERS

Singapore Rubber Auction

Following were the prices realised on November 15 and 16:—

		Singapore per picul.
Sheet:		
Smoked Fine Ribbed ...	@	$111/106
Smoked Good Ribbed ...	„	106/90
Smoked Fine Plain ...	„	Nil
Smoked Good Plain ...	„	Nil
Unsmoked Fine Ribbed.	„	Nil
Unsmoked Good Ribbed.	„	Nil
Unsmoked Fine Plain...	„	Nil
Unsmoked Good Plain...	„	Nil
Crepe:		
Fine Pale Thin	„	112/108
Good Pale Thin	„	107/90
Good Pale Blanket	„	Nil
Good Brown Blanket ...	„	Nil
Fine Brown	„	81/70
Good Brown	„	70/55
Good Dark	„	60/40
Barky	„	45/25
Scrap:		
Virgin and Pressed ...	„	30/26
Loose	„	Nil
Sheet:		
Cupwashing	„	40/35

London Quotations: Fine Pale Crepe, Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet.

Catalogued for sale Pcls. 22,563 (about 1,343 tons). Sold Pcls. 3,438 (about 205 tons).

A very serious decline in all prices was experienced at our auction this week. Only a few buyers were in the market, and out of a quantity of 1,343 tons only about 205 tons were sold. The highest price realised for Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet was $111, and for Fine Pale Crepe $112, a decline on the week of $9 and $7 respectively. Off qualities of Ribbed Smoked Sheet and Pale Crepe were not in demand, and very poor prices were obtained for these. No lots of Plain Smoked Sheet or Unsmoked Sheet of both descriptions changed hands. There was hardly any demand for medium and lower Crepes, and the few lots sold suffered a severe set-back on the week. Scrap was neglected.

There was hardly any change in the situation at the continuation of the sale this morning. Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet sold up to $111 and $110 at times, apparently for the reason that a few buyers wanted to fill the balance of their contracts. Towards the close the demand fell off and even $108 could not be obtained for Fine Ribbed Smoked Sheet. Only one lot of Fine Pale Crepe was sold, fetching only $109. Other grades did hardly arouse any interest.

Meyer and Measor.

GIRLS WHO GROW LISTLESS.

A girl can grow too quickly. In her teens she should be passing smoothly from girlhood to womanhood. She needs all her blood for development.

One north-country mother had a daughter of fourteen, whom everyone turned to look at. She was tall, straight and beautiful. All the neighbours praised her good looks and charming ways. But at home, where there was only her mother to see, she was pettish, excitable, and restless. She could not sit still. She had a poor appetite—except for sweets. Instead of being happy to lend a hand in the house, she was languid and tired, trailing upstairs with a hand on her back. Soon there began to be days when she could not get up. Her cheeks and lips were pale, and she was out of breath after the least climb.

Someone said to her mother, "That girl is anæmic. She is making bone instead of blood. If you let her go on, you will have an invalid on your hands. Give her Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people; they have saved many a girl in that state." The mother took the hint and in a little she had her reward—a healthy daughter, who was a promising woman. Take the hint yourself and begin Dr. Williams' pink pills today.

Of dealers everywhere, also $1.50 the bottle, $8.00 for six, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road Shanghai.

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CHOCOLATES in great variety and all kinds of Candy.

"The most delicious in Shanghai."

CAKES
of all descriptions are our speciality.

BIANCHI 97 Szechuen Road Tel. 2264.

The Sincere Company (Shanghai), Limited.
NANKING ROAD.

SPECIAL CONSIGNMENT OF

Tientsin Camel Hair Carpets

just arrived. Made in different sizes and newest designs.

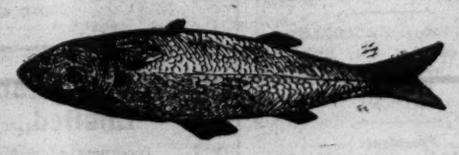
We also stock a great assortment of

Axminster Carpets, Mohair Rugs,
Door Mats, etc.

VERY ATTRACTIVE COLOURS

Come to our 4th floor and pick out what you want. Make your home a real comfort for the winter season.

The Sincere Company (Shanghai), Limited.
Nanking Road. Telephone Central 4733-34-35.



Pursuing our policy of selling provisions in bulk, we have added a new line to our stock:

COFFEE AND COCOA

Three reasons which should induce you to buy from us:

Our Coffee, a perfect blend, is roasted daily; therefore, it is fresh:
Our Coffee is ground while you wait; therefore, it is pure:
Our Coffee is sold in paper bags, not in expensive tins; therefore, it costs less.

Call or send your boy for a sample

12 NANKING ROAD or 768 BROADWAY

I. SHAININ & CO.

DELIVERIES TWICE DAILY
TELEPHONE YOUR ORDERS TO CENTRAL 1899

(2)

THE attention of consumers of electricity is called to Municipal Notification No. 2479 appearing on page 17 of this issue.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, December 1, 1917.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	
@ 99½ = Tls.	100.88
@ 73.3 = Mex. $	137.63
Mex. Dollars Market rate	73
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate	
Tls.	11
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls.	2.80
Bar Silver	43½
Copper Cash ..... per tael	1783
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/1½ = Tls.	4.87
exch. @ 73.3 = Mex. $	6.65
Peking Bar	—
Native Interest	.14

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	42⅞d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	73.4
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London Fr.	27.52
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T.	$476⅛
Consols	2 —

Exchange Opening Quotations

London	T.T.	4/1½
London	Demand	4/1⅜
India (nominal)	T.T.	287½
Paris	T.T.	564½
Paris	Demand	557
New York	T.T.	97⅜
New York	Demand	96⅜
Hongkong	T.T.	71
Japan	T.T.	52⅜
Batavia	T.T.	219½
Straits	T.T.	57⅜

Banks Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cdts.	4/3½
London	4 m-s. Docy.	4/3⅜
London	6 m-s. Cdts.	4/3⅜
London	6 m-s. Docy.	4/3⅜
Paris	4 m-s.	537
New York	4 m-s.	102½

Customs House Exchange Rates For November

Hk. Tls. 4.30 @ 4/2½			£1
„ 1 @ 574	= Francs		6.39
„ 1 No quotation	Marks		†5.21
„ 0.90 @ .99⅛	Gold		$1
„ 1 @ 51⅛	Yen		2.15
„ 1 @ 15	Rupees		3.49
„ 1 @ 714†	Roubles		7.05
„ 1 @ 1.50	Mex.		$1.50

† Nominal.

Stock Exchange Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Shanghai, December 1, 1917.

Official

Yangtszepoo Cotton (ord.) Tls. 6.70

Java Consolidated Tls. 17.00

Shanghai Gas Tls. 24.00

Unofficial

Shanghai Gas 6% debs. @ Tls. 80.00

Kungyik Cotton Tls. 15.60

SHANGHAI SILK MARKET

Messrs. Wm. Little and Co. write as follows in their weekly silk market report:—

White Silk.—The market has ruled quiet, such transactions that have taken place show a considerable decline. The effect of tight money is responsible for the market being mixed, as favorite chops well held are not prepared, at least at present to sell at proportionate rate.

Tsatlee Filatures.—Black Horse, 1, 2, Tls. 665 av. Grasshopper, 1, 2, Tls. 655 av.

Tsatlee New Style.—Some interest has been shown in Common grades at Tls. 620/10.

Tussah Filatures 8 coc.—A fair business has been done for America, although so far demand is not general. Delivery before China New Year is selling at a premium. Best grades December/January Tls. 300/315 av. March/April Tls. 287½/97½ av.

	1917-18. piculs.
Settlements for Europe, &c., White Silk	4,800
Settlements for Europe, &c., Yellow Silk	8,000
Settlements for America, White Silk	6,200
	19,000
Stock in Shanghai, White Silk	3,000
Stock in Shanghai, Yellow Silk	2,500
Visible Supply for season to date	24,500
Stock in Shanghai, Wild Silk	500

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

Singapore Rubber Market

Messrs. R N. Truman and Co., inform us that the following is a translation of a telegraphic report received from their Singapore agents in connection with the last weekly rubber auctions held at Singapore, on Wednesday, November 28, 1917.

No. 1 Smoked Sheet—$100 per picul equivalent to 2s. 0d. in London.

No. 1 Crepe—$102 per picul equivalent to 2s. 0⅜d. in London.

Market rather more active especially low grades closed market rather weaker but not actually lower, Catalogue 1,250 sold 334.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, November 29.—Today's Bank Rate of discount and proportion of reserve to liabilities were:—

Bank of England rate of Discount 5%

Proportion of reserve to Liabilities 19%

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service

London, November 28.—Today's tenders for transfers and deferred transfers were as follows:—

Tenders for Transfers

Highest price 1s. 5d.

Tenders at 1s. 5d.

Receive 28%.

Deferred Transfers

Highest price 1s. 4 29-32d.

Tenders at 1s. 4 29-32d.

Receive 28%.

Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 6.000.000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 6,000.000.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, November 29.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe:

Spot: 2s. 6d. paid.

January to March: 2s. 7d. paid.

Tendency of Market. Quiet.

Previous quotation, London, Nov. 28:—

Spot: 2s. 6½d. paid.

January to March: 2s. 7d. buyers.

Tendency of Market. Quiet.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, November 29.—Today's silver prices were:—

Bar Silver Spot: 42¾d. quiet.

Previous quotation, London, Nov. 28:—

Bar Silver Spot: 42¾d. steady.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL,
TIENTSIN.

Cable Address:
ASTOR.

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath; Double, Single or En Suite.

First-Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central 2601, or write to the Head Office,

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 22 years,

102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Ht. Hon Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

L. R. BREMNER.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves	Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoote	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:

In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des-Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generals de Belgique

Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital .... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London office: 2 Bishopsgate

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	18,500,000
	$33,500,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Deputy Chairman.
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital	H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital	H.$1,371,500
Reserve Fund	H.$ 120,000
Investment reserve fund	H.$ 20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital:	
Chinese Government	10,000,000.00
Chinese Mercantile Community	2,312,500.00
	$12,312,500.00
Reserve Fund	1,892,564.85

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shansi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital	Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai; Saigon and Hongkong

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminister Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	„	36,000,000
Reserve Fund	„	22,100,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Seattle
Changchun	Lyons	Singapore
Dalny	Mukden	Sydney
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sinanfu
Harbin	Newchwang	Tiehling
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kobe	Peking	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commerical and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital	$ 300,000.00
Reserve	$ 10,000.00
Deposits (June, 30, 1917)	$1,590,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus	U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits	U.S. $1,348,000.00
	U.S. $7,848,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Bankers:

Bombay	Hongkong	Peking
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francico
Canton	London	Santo Domingo
Cebu	Manila	San Pedro de,
Colon	Medellin	Macoris
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Shanghai
Hankow	Panama	Singapore
		Tientsin
		Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Rio de Janeiro
Buenos Aires	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Havana	San Paulo
Montevideo	Valparaiso
Petrograd	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Bankers:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Dejember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Langsa	Semarang	
Kota-Radja	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.

For 6 months at 4% per annum.

For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Pangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tae Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.
7 Nanking Road.

9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

PAID-UP
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO,
Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN,
Sub-Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital	Yen	30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	Yen	18,750,000
Reserve	Yen	2,800,000
Deposits	Yen	150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi Kure, Niihama, Hiroshima, Yanai Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASHARA.
Manager.
Tel. No. 2359
Tel. No. 2360 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

中華銀行 Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916

Head office: Tientsin

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	$1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN,
Manager.
T. D. ZAR,
Sub-manager.

Business and Official Notices

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2479.

ELECTRICITY

Notice is hereby given that owing to a further breakdown in the machinery at the Riverside Power Station and to the delay, due to the war, in the arrival of additional generating plant, the full demands of consumers cannot, it is regretted, be met. Consumers are therefore earnestly requested generally to economise as far as possible in the consumption of electricity and in particular to switch off until further notice all lamps, heaters, motors, &c., where possible, between the hours of 4 and 10 o'clock each evening when the demand on the supply stations is at its greatest.

Consumers are warned that unless they voluntarily comply with the above request it may become necessary compulsorily to disconnect certain sections of the supply.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, Nov. 26th, 1917
15983

The Burlington Hotel

NOTICE is hereby given that I have this day appointed Mr. R. W. MacCabe my representative in connection with the business of the above hotel.

LIU MEN TSOR,
Proprietor.

Dated the 1st day of December, 1917.

16028

Central Bureau of Liquidation of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

Notice is hereby given that under instructions from the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China, the business in China of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank has been placed in liquidation.

And all parties of Chinese, Allied and Neutral nationalities having claims against the said Bank are hereby required to notify the Local Bureau of Liquidation of their claims, within one month from this date.

And notice is hereby further given, that all parties indebted to the said Bank must discharge their liabilities within one month from this date, after which period the Central Bureau of Liquidation will take such action as may be necessary.

Shanghai, 13th November, 1917.

Bureau of Liquidation
of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank,
Shanghai.
14 The Bund.

15831

The Eden Dispensary

(Next to Horse Bazaar)
FOR VENEREAL DISEASES ONLY
Hours 10-12; 2-4 Daily.
Consultation free and Confidential.
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2435.

7% (SHORT TERM) LOAN, 1917.

UNDER the authority of Resolutions V and VI passed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on March 21, 1917, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1917.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year. They will be issued at par and will be redeemed on June 30, 1922.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all inquiries should be addressed.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 23, 1917.

15531

The Banque Industrielle de Chine

invites subscriptions to the
RENTE PERPETUELLE
FRENCH 4% GOVERNMENT LOAN
Free of all taxes
Unconvertible before 25 years
RATE OF ISSUE
Frs. 68.60 for Nominal Frs. 100.00

Subscriptions will close here on 15th December, 1917.

No charges whatever for wiring the subscriptions.

Facilities granted and best exchange.

G. LION,
Manager.

15799

"Sailing Vessel For Sale"

Apply to
C. A. Martinho Marques & Co.
Ship Brokers,
1a Jinkee Road

Wanted Immediately

EXPERIENCED foreign certificated underground foremen for the Jameisen Collieries in Honan. Apply, giving full particulars of experience, references, and salary required to the Agent-General, Pekin Syndicate, Ltd., Jameisen Works, Chiaotso, Honan.

16011

Prof. I. K. Seto
EXPERT MASSEUR
15 Years' Experience in U.S.A.

Electric and Steam Vapor and TURKISH BATHS, specialty for Rheumatism and Nervousness. 25 North Szechuen Road (opposite Quinsan Road).

15338

KINGMAN & BROS.

DENTAL-SURGEONS
of the Philadelphia Dental College and Garretson's Hospital of Oral Surgery,
Philadelphia, U.S.A.,
Will perform all
Kinds of dental operation on modern Scientific principles
And supply
Teeth of Superior Workmanship In Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates, Gold Crown and Bridge Work.
All works are guaranteed to entire satisfaction.
No. 40 Szechuen Road.

13700

CARPETS OF QUALITY

HWA YENG'S Factory—large, airy, modernised—invites your inspection of their Prime Quality Tientsin Carpets. Made from the finest, fadeless, camel wool, procurable only in the carpet district of Tientsin, these carpets are beautifully designed, either in foreign or Chinese patterns, and the finish is perfect.

You Will Need Carpets In Your Home This Winter

Try HWA YENG'S—They beautify your home, bring out expressions of admiration from your guests, and the cost is exceedingly cheap.

Prices according to quality from $7.50 upward.

HWA YENG CARPET FACTORY,
127 Peking Road.
You can't miss our factory: it's right on the road.

New French Government 4% Perpetual Loan.

The BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE will receive subscriptions at best rate of exchange and granting all facilities, for the above loan, particulars of which are as follows:

Price of issue: Frs. 68.60 for 100 francs nominal.
Date of issue: 26th November, 1917.
Cash subscriptions will be allotted in full.
Allotments in full are equally granted in exchange for the following previous French War Securities:
Bons de la Defense Nationale.
Obligations de la Defense Nationale.
Rente 3½% Amortissable.
The New Loan is unconvertible for 25 years and free of all taxes.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

15783

PREDICTS AIR RAIDS ON AMERICAN CITIES

Dr. Lyman B. Powell, Back From War Front, Asserts Germany Is Planning Attack

BUILDING HUGE SEAPLANE

New Machines, He Says, Will Travel 100 To 200 Miles An Hour

Dr. Lyman B. Powell, president of Hobart College, who has returned to America from the war zone, where he had unusual opportunities to observe conditions, said in New York recently that the Germans were planning to raid the American coast with their airships within the next six months. To accomplish this, he said, they were now engaged in building a fleet of huge hydro-aeroplanes which could travel from 100 to 200 miles an hour, and could rise to a height of 20,000 feet, if necessary.

"It is a mistaken policy," said Dr. Powell, "to suppress or minimise the seriousness of the situation. The American public is not even half awakened to the havoc that has been wrought by the airplanes in England. The casualties are much greater than the people over here realise; 12,000 men, women, and children have been maimed or killed in London by air raids. The German airships recently made the Charing Cross Hospital their objective. Several bombs were hurled at the hospital, smashing all the windows in the place.

"It is just such a peril that we are facing in this country, but we won't realise it. French military experts have informed me that the Germans were building airplanes on such a huge scale that the Allies would have to work ten times as fast as they are to keep up with them. In the first place, they are devoting themselves entirely to the construction of biplanes that will be capable of operating from a height of 20,000 feet—airplanes, furthermore, that will be able to carry at least two tons of bombs. The Allies thus far have been unable to produce machines on such a scale. That is why French experts are eager to have America build her machines in France. Before the American machines are brought to France the Germans will have put them out of date by a far more improved engine of aerial warfare.

"The Germans intend to settle this war with the airplane. What is more, they intend to carry the war right to our doors with a fleet of huge hydro-airplanes, which will be able to travel from 100 to 200 miles an hour. It is about time that the people here knew the truth about these things. Thus far the western line and the British fleet have stood between America and the fate of Belgium. But airplanes that can rise to a height of 20,000 feet and travel from 100 to 200 miles an hour will overcome even those barriers, and America, unless she is awake, unless she is prepared, is from that moment at Germany's mercy."

THERE are those whose willpower is very good when they have decided what they will do. But they find it difficult to arrive at a decision. They balance the pros and cons to weariness, and cannot settle the matter in hand. The truth is, their minds are confused, and it is but vaguely that they think at all. If this is your habit—that of indecision—you must summon your entire strength to its destruction. The difficulty is more or less constitutional; nevertheless it may be overcome.

WIDLER & CO.,
Chungking, West China
Born 1915—Still Existing.

NOTICE

The undersigned begs to notify the public that the wharf known as the Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Lao-pah-doo wharf, Pootung, will be transferred as a going concern from the Osaka Shosen Kaisha to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha as from the 1st December, 1917, and called hereafter the N.K.K. Lao-pah-doo Lower Wharf, Pootung.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Nisshin Kisen Kaisha.

Shanghai, 1st December, 1917.

16024

Anna de Revers
Michiara

Renowned Italian opera singer, who has appeared at all the principal theatres in Europe and America, and now returned from a successful tour through Australia, is prepared to give singing lessons to ladies and gentlemen by the real Italian method.

Also undertakes voice training and teaching full opera parts for the stage.

Apply to 45 Boone Road, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

15724

Do you want to
MAKE A PRESENT?
During this week we offer special reductions on
Filet Laces
The Cathay Lace Co.
19 Nanking Road, Shanghai
Phone 2064

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew Market as compiled on November 27, 1917.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	"	14-16
Mandarin	"	20-30
Mackerel	"	25-30
Pomfret	"	25-30
Salmon	"	16-18
Samli	"	none
Soles	"	14-16
Whitebait	"	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	1.50-2.00
Duck	"	40-70
Eggs	per doz.	16-20
Fowl	per lb.	16-20
Geese	each	70-1.00
Hare	"	30-35
Partridge	"	50-60
Pheasant	"	45-55
Pigeons	"	15-18
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	14-16
Snipe	"	12-14
Turkey	per lb.	35-40
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	"	30-35
Wild Geese	"	30-40
Woodcock	"	50-60
Wild Pigeons	"	10-12
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	14-18
Appricots	"	none
Bananas	"	5-6
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-16
Chestnuts	per lb.	8-10
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	12-15
Lemons	each	5-6
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	6-8
Peaches	"	none
Persimmons	"	6-8
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	"	none
Pumeloes	each	12-16
Pineapples	"	8-10
Pears	per lb.	8-14
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bamboo Sheots	per lb.	none
Broad Beans	"	5-6
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Cabbage	each	3-5
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	each	30-40
Egg Plant	per lb.	8-10
French Beans	"	14-16
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	6-8
Peas	"	10-12
Potatoes	per pic.	$2.70-3.00
Parnips	per bunch	3-4
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	"	6-8
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lb.	$5.50
Flour Australian	per 50 lb.	$4.40
Flour Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.40
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.50
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 21.75
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.60
Bran	"	$1.85

E. KILNER.
Chief Inspector.

Siccawei Weather Report

Nov. 30.—Very cloudy but still rather fine weather in our regions. Rain in Fukien and Formosa. The barometers have considerably fallen in China.

Dec. 1.—The barometers have considerably fallen. Misty, gloomy, rainy weather.

Saturday, December 1, 1917.

WHATHER	4 a.m.	9 a.m.
Bar. at Centg., mm...	773.37	775.05
Bar. at Centg., inches.	30.45	30.51
Variation mm for 24h	†5.57	†5.25
Variation mm for 12h	†3.93	†3.06
Wind—Direction	N	NNE
Wind—Kilom per hour	10	30
Wind—Miles	6.2	18.6
Temperature—Cen ...	6°2	18°6
Temperature—Fah ...	47.5	4.39
Humidity: co	63	56
Nebulosity 5-10	2	4
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

BENJAMIN AND. POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$600
Chartered	£64 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 320 S.
North China	Tls. 112½ B.
Union of Canton	Tls. 735 B.
Yangtsze	$190 B.
Far Kaistern Ins. Co. Ltd.	Tls. 10 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$131 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 310 S.
Shiping	
Indo-China Pref .... } Indo-China Def ..... }	Tls. 100
"Shell"	115s. B.
Shanghai Tug (o) ...	Tls. 22
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 40½
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 8½ B.
Oriental Coas	275. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	Tls. 2½ S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock.....	Tls. 124 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 71 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 13 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 66 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 90 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land..	Tls. 80 S.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 70
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	$9 B.
China Realty (ord) ..	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cottons Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 173½ B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 95 B.
International	Tls. 101 B.
International (pref.)..	Tls. 62½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 62½ B.
Oriental	Tls. 40
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 112½ B.
Tung Yik	Tls. 16 S.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 6.70 Sa.
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Sulter Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	Tls. 90 Sa.
Green Island	Tls. 7.20 Sa.
Langkats	Tls. 15 S.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra ...	Tls. 72½ Sa.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 14 B.
Llewellyn	$60
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	$35
Watson	Tls. 5¾
Weeks	Tls. 14 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 10
Amherst	Tls. 1 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 9.80
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4.60
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 20 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.05
Bukit Toh Adang	Tls. 3.40
Bute	Tls. 1.15
Chemor United	Tls. 1.15
Chempedak	Tls. 10½
Cheng	Tls. 2.05 Sa.
Consolidated	Tls. 2½ B.
Dominion	Tls. 9¼
Gula Kalumpong	Tls 6.70 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 17¼
Kamunting	Tls. 6 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.90
Kapayang	Tls. 27½
Karan	Tls. 12
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 7¼
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 16
Padang	Tls. 12 B.
Pengkalan Durian ...	Tls. 8½
Permata	Tls. 2¾ S.
Rapah	Tls. 0.95
Samagagas	Tls. 0.87½
Seekee	Tls. 6
Semambu	Tls. 1.15
Senawang	Tls. 12
Shanghai Kiebang	Tls. 0.92½
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
Shai Malay-grad	Tls. 11.10
Shanghai Padang ...	Tls. 1.55
Sungei	Tls. 1.65
Sungei Duri	Tls. 9
Sua Mastgis	Tls. 5¾ B.
Shai Kafantin	Tls. 77½ cts.
Shanghai Seremban ..	Tls. 75 cts.
Taiping	Tls. 1½ S.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1 B.
Tebong	Tls. 18
Ulobri	Tls. 2 B.
Ulangbe	Tls. 5 S.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Culty Dairy	Tls. 9 S.
Shai Elec and Asb .	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 65 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 33
Shai Telephone	Tls. 30
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 79 S.
	Tls. 190 B.

t., Sellers. Sa., Sales. B. Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
Telephone No. 398

Passengers Departed

Per M.M. s.s. Chili for Portsaid:—Messrs. Tchow Yui, Courteix, and Guibo. For Colombo:—Messrs. Castor Brisson, and Pollux Brisson. For Singapore:—Mr. A. Didisheim. For Saigon:—Mr. Peter Dow. For Hongkong:—Mr. and Miss Chu Kan-see, Messrs. D. M. Sutherland, W. A. Shera, King Seo-wei, K. L. Wu, J. T. Laing, T. Crosthwaite, E. des Voeux, R. D. McNicoll, Yung Chuck-san, Chu Min-lou, Ming Sao-yeu, A. L. Abdeen, and Hisamox Din.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1917

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
River Ports..	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo..	Kingsing	8.30	..	..	..	..	8.00
Peking and T'sin (Every day)	Train	..	..	..	17.00	..	17.30
Tomorrow							
Europe via Siberia.....	Via Pukow	21.00	..	..	..	..	20.30
Europe via Siberia (Express)..	†Via Pukow	..	21.00	..	..	..	17.00
Europe via Siberia..	Via Pukow	..	..	..	18.00	..	17.30
River Ports..	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo..	Tungchow	13.30	..	..	..	..	15.00
Tientsin Parcel Mail)..	Hsinkong	21.00	17.00	..	17.00	..	21.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin		..	13.30	..	..	..	..
T'sin (Daily except Sunday)		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow..		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, Dec. 4.							
Hongkong		..	9.00	..	..	..	..
S'hong, S. Ports, A'fia, Straits, C'lon, India & Europe v. Suez		..	11.30	..	..	..	11.00
America & Japan v. Nagasaki	Yawata maru	..	..	..	..	F15.00	12.30
Hongkong and Canton	Sunning	8.30	..	..	..	..	8.00
Japan Ports	Yawata maru	12.00	..	..	..	..	11.30
Japan		..	12.30	..	..	..	..
River Ports..	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	..
Tsingtao, Manchuria & Dalny	Sakaki maru	12.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Chin'tao & T'sin (Parcel Mail)	Yodo maru	12.00	..	..	..	..	11.30
Dalny, Manchuria & Europe..	Sakaki maru	..	..	..	..	F18.00	11.30
Wednesday, Dec. 5.							12.30
Europe via Siberia (P. Train)	†Via Pukow	..	21.00	..	..	..	17.00
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	21.00	..	..	..	..	20.30
Europe via Siberia..	Via Pukow	..	..	..	18.00	..	17.30
Amoy and Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
America and Japan via Moji..	Kasuga maru	..	..	..	..	F20.00	18.30
Japan, U. Kingdom v. Canada and S. U. A.		..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Shantung	21.00	..	..	16.30	17.00	21.00
Japan Ports	Kasuga maru	18.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Friday, Dec. 7.							
America & Japan v. Nagasaki	Hakuai maru	..	..	..	..	F20.00	19.30
Chefoo		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Swatow		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe	Ecuador	15.30		..	..	..	15.00
Monday, Dec. 10.							
America & Japan v. Nagasaki	Omi maru	..	..	..	..	F20.00	19.30

† Letters forwarded by this route only when specially marked.

E Letters and boxes with declared value 0.30 p.m. Parcel post and money orders noon.

F Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday and Wednesday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails.
Shanghai-Nanking Train.	Close Daily, a.m. p.m.
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.	7.00
Soochow, Wusih, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places	8.00 9.00
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking all River Ports	11.30
Soochow, Wusih and intermediate places	2.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and intermediate places	4.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River Ports North China ...	9.00
Shanghai-Hangchow Train.	
Sinchwang, (and Szeking), Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtien, Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping, (and Tangsi), and Hangchow (also Huchow)	6.30 8.00
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, (& Tangsi), Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping and Hangchow (also Shaohing and Siaoshan)	1.30
Sungkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places	2.30
Ningpo via Hangchow Sundays only	1.30
Woosung Train.	Close Daily.
Woosung (also Paoshan and Kiangwan)	5.50 2.10 7.00 5.00 10.10 6.30 11.45
Steamer.	Daily. Sundays expected
Ningpo, Chinhai, Tinghai and Wenchow ...	3.30
Steam Launch	Close Daily. a.m. p.m.
Tsungming, Paochen, Haimenting and Miaochen	7.00 5.00 11.00
Chuking and Pinghu ...	8.00
Huchow, Nanzin and Linghu	11.00
Minhang, Nankiao and Tukiahang	8.00 11.00
Tatwan, Nanhwei, Fengsien and Sinchang ...	7.00 11.00
Courier	
Chowpu	6.30 11.00
Foot Boat.	
Chwansha	6.45 11.00
Cycle Rider	
Siccawei and Taipac ...	8.00 2.00 10.00 4.00 6.00
Kiangnan Arsenal	8.00 2.00 11.00 4.00

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	1769	Ger.	Carlowitz	KND
Nov 15	Portland	Adeline Smith	1243	Am.	R. D. Co.	10 p
Nov 28	Hongkong	Anhui	1355	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Nov 29	Hongkong	Atreus	3699	Br.	B. & S.	APCUW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia†	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China†	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	BIX
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers*	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co	KNDW
Nov 26	Singapore	Enplectela	2360	Br.	A. P. Co.	APCW
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna*	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	KNDW
Nov 30	Hankow	Hanping	581	Chi.	H.Y.P.I. Co.	HYPW
Nov 30	Japan	Hirano maru	843	Jap.	M.B.K.	MBKW
Sept 25	Keelung	Irmgard	614	Am.		ODW
Nov 11	Chinwangtao	Kiangping	1222	Chi.	K. M. A.	TKDD
Nov 30	Chefoo	Kingsing	1223	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Nov 16	Hongkong	Lotus	3514	Fr.	Cie M. M.	B X
July 16	Hankow	Meidah*	1682	Ger.	Melchers	KND
July 30	Hankow	Mellee*	1682	Ger.	Melcher	YTPD
Nov 13	Hankow	Meian	417	Am.	S. Oil Co.	KND
Nov 25	New York	Mexico	5280	Br.	M. B. K.	
Nov 29	Japan	Nankai maru	1065	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	TKDLW
Sept 27	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	7 p
July 30	Tsingtao	Silkiang*	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	KNDW
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia†	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	BI
Nov 20	Cruise	Store Nordiske	596	Dan	G.-N. T. Co.	9 p
Nov 28		S. V. Margaret	1230	Am.		
Nov 29	Japan	Tokiwa maru		Jap.	N. Y. K.	WSW
Nov 19	Hankow	Yuentiang maru	496	Jap.	N.K.K.	OD

*Taken over by the Chinese Government on March 14.
†Taken over by the Chinese Government on August 14.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
MMB	Apr. ..		D de Lagree	Fr g-b.		..	..	
6 P	Oct. 26	Cruise	Nightingale	Br. g-b.	85	..	..	
BNB	Nov. 12	do	Quiros	Amg-b	..	..	..	
P&OB	Apr. 14		Samar	Amg-b.	243	4	38	Brown
6 P	Nov. 16		Suimda	Jap g-b	..	..	..	
P&OB	Nov. 16	Cruise	Villalobas	Am. g-b.	..	..	..	Clarke
6 P	Nov 16	do	Woodcock	Br g-b	..	..	..	

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Dec 7	..	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S.Co
" 15	..	Tacoma and Seattle	Mexico maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 18	..	Victoria & Seattle	Tokiwa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 22	..	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	Alexander
" 24	..	Victoria B.C. and Seattle	Hawaii maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Dec 4	2.00	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 6	5.30*	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 7	3.00	Nagasaki	Pensa	Rus.	R.V.F
" 8	..	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Hakusan maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 11	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 15	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 15	..	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

"	Liverpool etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
..	London etc.	Ramakuramaru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Dec 2	noon	Swatow & Hongkong	Anhui	Br.	B.&S.
" 2	..	Hongkong	Tokiwa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 3	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B.&S.
" 3	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.Co
" 4	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangtsan	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 4	10.00*	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	Br	B.&S.
" 6	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B.&S.
" 7		Takao via F'chow & K'lung	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 7	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	Br.	B.&S.
" 8	D.L.	Swatow	Shengking	Br.	B.&S.
" 9	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B.&S.
" 11	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Suiyang	Br.	B.&S.
" 15	..	Hongkong & Manila	Colombia	Am	P.M.S.S.Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Dec 2	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Kingsing	Br.	J.M.&Co.
" 3	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B.&S.
" 4		Tsingtao & Dalny	Isshin maru	Jap.	M.M.K.
" 4	2.00	Dalny	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.S.
" 4	noon	Tsingtao	Sanyo maru	Jap.	S.M.K.
" 4		Chinwangtao	Yodo maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
" 7	4.00	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap	S.M.S
" 7	3.00	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 8		Tsingtao and Dalny	Keelung maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 8	D.L.	Chefoo & Dalny	Wenchow	Br.	B.&S.
" 11	10.00*	Dalny	Shawhsing	Br.	B.&S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Dec 2	noon	Hankow	Kian	Br.	B.&S.
" 2	D.L.	do	Chungking	Br.	B.&S.
" 2	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 3	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J.M.&Co
" 3	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 3	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 4	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 4	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B.&S.
" 4	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J.M.&Co.
" 4	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co
" 5	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B.&S.
" 5	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 5	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br	B.&S.
" 7	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B.&S.
" 8	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B.&S.
" 10	M.N.	do			

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Dec 1	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
" 1		Hsinkong	1267	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
" 1	Tientsin	Tungchow	1263	Br.	B.&S.	CNW
" 1	Hankow	Kiangyu	1490	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co	KLYW
" 1	Japan	Yawata maru	3562	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW
" 1	Hankow	Talee maru	1126	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
" 1	Hankow	Chungking	1311	Br.	B.&S.	CNW
" 1	Hankow	Luenho	1520	Br.	J.M.&Co.	SHW
" 1	Hankow	Kiao		Br.	B.&S.	CNW
" 1	Hongkong	Sunning	1570	Br.	B.&S.	CNW
" 1	Hankow	Kiangkwan	2085	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Dec 1	Foochow	Haean	1839	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 1	Amoy & Swatow	Toonan	842	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 1	Japan	Chikugo maru	1446	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 1	Japan	Kashima maru	2413	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 1	Hongkong	Chili	6090	Fr.	M.M.Co.
" 1	Hankow etc.	Ningshao	2321	Chi.	N.S.Co.
" 1	do	Suiyang maru	3397	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 1	do	Poyang	1892	Br.	B.&S.
" 1		Tokei maru	1412	Jap.	M.B.K.
" 1	Hankow	Tseangtah	475	Br.	C.I.&E.L.Co.
" 1	Japan	Sapporo maru	1555	Jap.	Satoh Shoki
" 1		Glengyle	39 4	Br.	Glen Line
" 1	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangkwan, Captain C. B. Conley, will leave on Sunday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Talee Maru, Capt. E. Taniguchi, will be despatched from pootung N.K.K. wharf on Monday, Dec. 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenho, tons 2,868 Captain Jackson, will leave on Monday, December 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Fengyang, Maru Capt. Y. Tanida, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Tuesday, December 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiwo, tons 2,671 Captain Sellar, will leave on Tuesday, December 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, December 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin Captain Newcomb, will leave on Wednesday, December 5, at about 12 o'cock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Captain Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, December 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Capt. Pickard, will leave on Saturday, December 8, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply, to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungting, Capt. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, December 10, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77,, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Anhui, Capt. Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, December 2, at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Freight. Tel. No. 77 Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Monday, December 3, at 4 p.m. For Freigl.t or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation C.'s Steamer Sunning Captain W. L. Jones will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, December 4, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shantung, Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, December 6, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain M. Oyoma, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on December 7, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chenan, Captain Barkus, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Friday, December 7, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shengking, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, December 8, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow, Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, December 9, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight. Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiyang, Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, December 11, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Canada Maru, Captain T. Suruga, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on December 21, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow, Capt. Benett, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, December 3, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. French Bund. Freight Tel No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration, chartered s.s. Yodo Maru December 4. For Freight or Passage apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road Tel No. 319.

CHEFOO & DAIREN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wenchow, Captain McDowell, will leave on Saturday, December 8, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

TSINGTAO and DAIREN.—The Steamer Keelung Maru, Captain T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on December 8, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of he Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

DAIREN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Chartered Str. Shawhsing Capt. Morimoto, will leave on Tuesday, Dec. 11, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, and YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Mexico M. Capt. K. Komiya, will be despatched on Dec. 15. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch Conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TAKOMA & SEATTLE CALLING at VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer Hawaii Maru, Captain J. Kanao, will be despatched on December 24. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwukee and St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular nvoices must accompany overland shipment. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's jetty at ———on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha. No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

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Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO:—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.
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Agents. 21-23 French Bund.

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S.S. COLOMBIA..Jan. 3, 1918	S.S. VENEZUELA ...Jan 12

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S.S. COLUSA .....Feb. 8	S.S. SANTA CRUZ ..Jan. 20

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Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidsu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C. arr. leave.
"MEXICO MARU" ...(12,000 tons) Capt. K. Komiya, Dec. 14, Dec. 15
"HAWAII MARU" ...(18,000 tons) Capt. J. Kanao, Dec. 23, Dec. 24
For Hongkong arr. leave.
"CANADA MARU" .. (12,000 tons) Capt. T. Suruga, Dec. 22, Dec. 23

CHINA COASTING LINE
For Tsingtau and Dairen arr. leave
"KEELUNG MARU" ..(1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamiashi, Dec. 6, Dec. 8
For Foochow, Keelung and Takao
"KOHOKU MARU" ...(2,160 tons) Capt. M. Oyama, Dec. 4, Dec. 7

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.
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PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

KOREA MARU	20,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Dec. 22, 1917
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Jan. 3, 1918
TENYO-MARU	22,000 tons, from Shanghai,	Jan. 14, 1918

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	Tons		
YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	———	
KAMAKURA MARU ...	12,500	———	

FOR HONGKONG

TOKIWA MARU	15,500	Capt. K. Ogura,	Dec. 2

AMERICAN LINE.
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

TOKIWA MARU	15,500	Capt. K. Ogura,	Dec. 19

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	Dec. 4
HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	Dec. 8
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Dec. 11
YAMASHIRO MARU ...	7,000	Capt. K. Suzuki,	Dec. 15
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	Dec. 18

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	Dec. 6
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Dec. 13

KOBE TO SEATTLE

FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	———	Dec. 17

FOR JAPAN

MISHIMA MARU	16,000	———	Dec. 15

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			Leave Hongkong.
TANGO MARU	14,000	———	Dec. 18
NIKKO MARU	10,000	———	Middle of January
AKI MARU	12,500	———	Feb. 15, 1918

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TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0000 = Midnight, 1330 = 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2035	835	800	0	dep. Peking arr.	2280	1950	1080
2345	1132	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	720
2350	1137	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1658	710
000	1135	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2301	. .	1040

Local S.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1612
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin Central dep.	—	1655	1602
745	1200	—		dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1547
938	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1382	1221
1007	1746	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1043	928
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	808	640
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—		arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1556	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	100	1033
1818	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2330	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2328	2007
1156	838	—	553	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1958	1442
1208	840	—		dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1432
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuhsien dep.	—	1543	928
1848	1300	—	681	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1340	708

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	735	2300

Yenchowfu Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsaochuang Branch Line			
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	610	1230	2020	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1455	2230	a. Tsiningchow d.	520	1135	1840	a. Tsaochuang d.	702	1302	1950

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 2301 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.
B — train has buffet car with regular meal service
S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press
should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday.**

President Fights Against Being a Mere Nonentity

Willing to Follow Cabinet as Far as Possible, But Wants Some Say in Fixing Policy

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, November 28.—From an authoritative source your correspondent has secured an expression of views that is representative of those of the President, and they are of unusual interest.

From the moment he took office, as acting President, General Feng Kuo-chang has been working for a reconciliation between the opposing factions in China. He has done everything within his power to work amicably with General Tuan Chi-jui, and his efforts have not been entirely without success, for it is held that if General Tuan has at last differed so radically from the President as to necessitate his leaving the Cabinet it is not the wish of the President that this should be the upshot of their four months' work together.

President Feng has adopted most wholeheartedly the constitutional principle that the Cabinet is responsible for the framing of policy but the President is responsible for its execution, in co-operation with the Cabinet. He has gone so far, indeed, as to fall in with arrangements of which he did not entirely approve, as for instance the convocation of a new National Council, because he felt that General Tuan had done the nation a great service in July and had the political experience that would enable him to act wisely and in such a fashion as the special needs of the time required.

In most points the President and the Prime Minister have been able to accommodate each other. The one point on which they have seriously differed has been on that of policy with respect to the movement in the south. The President had however given way even on this matter, against his better judgment, until the point had been reached at which the President's view being supported by several of the provincial tuchuns he felt that the whole matter should be thoroughly threshed out between himself and General Tuan afresh, with a view to closer agreement or to final determination on the policy of compromise or of strenuous fighting.

The whole issue was threshed out, and General Tuan took the view that either his policy must be adopted or he would resign. The wisdom of his policy he was not prepared to discuss; he simply insisted that he, as Prime Minister, was responsible for policy and that the President had simply to endorse his action. The President took another view, that, whilst he could hardly go against the declared and deliberate policy of the whole cabinet, he was after all not a nonentity, and the Constitution, imperfect as it was, and whichever form of constitution be accepted as the working constitution for the time being, did not intend to make the President a nonentity.

The President accepted in full the principle of a responsible Cabinet, but he held that this did not imply an impotent, and mechanical President, whose only business was to sign Cabinet cheques as it were per pro. This was really the point at issue, and as the adoption of the President's view necessarily involved a re-consideration of the whole relations with the movement in the south, General Tuan decided to resign rather than lose face by reversing his "strong" policy.

General Tuan being out of the way for the time being, the question arises: What will be the line of approach between the President and the southern leaders? There is expected to be a cessation of fighting, and an attempt, which is likely to prove successful, to adjust what differences there are between the two. The President is understood to favor the calling of a new Parliament, whilst the more extreme southern men insist that the old Parliament should be re-called as it was illegally dismissed. Here there would appear to be no room for compromise. It may be said that the whole of the southern party stands for the retention of the old parliament, or so it is understood here.

There is next the question of the constitution. General Feng favors the adoption of the Nanking Constitution for as short a period as possible, followed by its revision de novo. The southern party demand the adoption of the Nanking Constitution and the continuation of the work of revision that was almost accomplished when Parliament was dismissed. It will be seen that whilst the South practically demands in these two points that the threads shall be taken up again just where they were dropped in July, the President advocates certain changes. As a corollary of their respective positions the President would have the election laws revised after Parliament has met, whilst the South will not have the election laws touched.

The question of the election laws may well be left to an incoming Parliament, so that the two issues between the President and the South are the convocation of Parliament and the framing of the constitution. The compromise is not arranged yet, but my authority is firmly convinced that the South will be willing to accept a new Parliament, elected on the old election law basis, thus conceding a point to the President, whilst the President will concede a point by leaving to the incoming Parliament the decision as to whether the Nanking Constitution is to be revised completely afresh, whether it is to be taken up at the point at which revision was interrupted at the time Parliament was dismissed, or whether some other course is to be adopted.

These terms of compromise, it is understood, are at present being discussed, and though there will doubtless be a good deal of haggling still over them it is probable that these are the lines on which the compromise will be drawn.

Correspondence

Conserving The Supply Of Electricity

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir.—I have read with admiration the Municipal Council's notification urging the public to switch off motors, heating apparatus, etc., between 4 and 10 p.m., owing to a further breakdown in the Riverside Power Station. This no doubt will receive due observance by every sane person living in the International Settlement. But may I suggest something more? My suggestion is that the Municipal Council should either limit or cut off the supply of electricity to certain amusement places and houses of ill repute.

No-one needs be told what amount of harm has been wrought on the community by such if he reads a newspaper. The alarming increase in crimes is most apparent. Almost all crimes are traced to moral depredations as a result of the existence of a large number of these amusement places and the 3,000 women of Foochow Road resorts where gambling and other evils go on from 3 p.m. till daylight the following day. I hear that certain persons whose rightful duty it is to bring about a diminution of crimes enjoy themselves in these houses. I point out this only to show the need for a sweeping moral clearance.

Now that the supply of electricity is limited I think it is time for the Municipal Council to enforce a law whereby amusement places and houses of the character indicated be closed at 10 p.m. If my suggestion is taken heed of I believe the Municipal Council will very soon cut down certain expenses and find the Settlement in a most healthful condition: more business and less crime.

Will the well-wishers of the Settlement do something to urge on the Municipal Council the passage of bye-laws in the next Ratepayers' Meeting for the eradication of evils which if permitted to continue and multiply eventually will make Shanghai one of the most notorious places in the world? Apologising for trespassing on your valuable space, I am, Sir, Yours very truly,

S. S. Chow.

Shanghai, Dec. 1, 1917.

News Brevities

Three additional stallholders in the Union Church's coming sale of work are Mrs. Ortwin, Mrs. McMurdo and Mrs. Ferrier, who will be in the novelty stall.

* * *

The Machinery and Metal Sales Co., of New York, have now entered the China field, and Mr. W. C. Wickersham is in charge of their interests in this country. Branches are shortly to be opened throughout China; the Shanghai office has been established at No. 15 Nanking Road.

* * *

Mr. A. J. Israel, of the Shanghai Life Insurance Co., returned yesterday from a short business trip to Manila.

* * *

A large number of people took advantage yesterday of the opening of Hill's liquidation sale, where about $100,000 worth of goods are being sold at prices below cost. The stock comprises household goods, dress goods, suitings, underwear, etc.

* * *

Mr. J. V. Walsh, formerly of the North China Daily News and a member of the S. V. Artillery, has been made a Corporal in the Royal Flying Corps, according to report received.

* * *

Mr. A. M. Scott of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., has received a commission as 2nd lieutenant in the 4th Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders.

* * *

Lieut. J. N. Cubbin, of the Customs Co., S.V.C., was presented with a silver cigarette box and case before his departure for Antung, as a mark of esteem from the members of the company. Capt. Hilliard made the presentation following the regular Thursday night drill.

* * *

The economic aspect of "Commercialised Vice" will be considered by Miss Laura White in her talk on the subject before the Shanghai W.C.T.U. next Thursday afternoon in Union Church Hall. The meeting will begin at 5.30 p.m. and Mrs. W. L. Merriman will preside. The third meeting of the series will be held January 3 when Mrs. Katharine Willard Eddy will speak on "Our Changed Attitude Toward the Social Evil." All women are invited.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Nganking left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Shantung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinfung left Tientsin for Shanghai via Lungkow on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Wingsang left Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Yodo Maru (chartered) left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kiangping (chartered left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuokwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorow.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomerrow.

PURE CHINA TEA

PUREST, CHEAPEST AND MOST BENEFICIAL BEVERAGE IN DAILY USE

DELIGHTFUL AROMA
DELICATE FLAVOUR
GUARANTEED PURE

In 1 lb. Tins; 3, 5 & 10 lb. Boxes

OBTAINABLE FROM THE LEADING PROVISION STORES AND GROCERIES

THE CHINA TEA Co., Ltd., SHANGHAI
Please send me..... packet of your (.....) brand
Name.....
Address.....

THE CHINA TEA CO., LTD.
W16 Museum Road, Shanghai

VICTORIA THEATRE

Grand Patriotic Entertainment

IN AID OF THE

Tommies' Xmas Fund

FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

Tuesday, 4th December, at 9.15 p.m.

PROGRAMME

Latest Films — Topical and Interesting

Songs and Dances — by Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Worcester

THREE PLAYLETS

"Clearly and Concisely," "A Honeymoon Tragedy"
"Between the Soup and the Savoury"

IN WHICH WILL APPEAR

Miss E. A. BELBIN — Mr. E. P. GRAPHAM BARROW
Mrs. CLARANCE BUTTER — Mrs. W. G. WORCESTER
Mr. and Mrs. A. P. STOKES

The proceeds to be devoted to the TOMMIES' XMAS FUND

Booking now open at Messrs. Moutrie's — Prices $3, $2 and $1

Business and Official Notices

LYCEUM THEATRE

A. D. C.

177th PRODUCTION

"Eliza Comes To Stay"

A FARCE IN 3 ACTS

by

H. V. ESMOND

Saturday, 15th December, 1917
Monday, 17th December, 1917
AT 9 P.M.

Portion of the Proceeds to be Devoted to

THE BLIND SOLDIERS AND SAILORS FUND

Booking for the above two performances will open at

MESSRS. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.

On Saturday, 8th Dec., 1917

BY ORDER

Wm. Armstrong

16038 BUSINESS MANAGER

A RECEPTION

under the anspices of

His Lordship, Bishop Paris, S. J.,

will be given to the

VERY REV. FR. WALSH

Superior of the Catholic Foreign Missionary Society of America

At the

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday the 6th

All Catholics are most cordially invited

Please apply personally or by letter

"Reception"

Kelly & Walsh, The Bund, Shanghai.
16052

"ELEGANTE"

5-a Broadway

Christmas Sale

Ladies Hats, Corsets and Dresses, commencing on Monday, 3rd December.

16048

AUSTRALIAN "DAISY" BRAND BUTTER!

SPRING BUTTER

In consequence of enquiries, we beg to advise our Customers and the General Public that our shipment of "DAISY" BRAND BUTTER just received is FINEST AUSTRALIAN SPRING MADE BUTTER and is therefore of a **rich yellow colour** due to the new Spring grass on which the cows were fed. The Butter is of finest quality and, as usual, secured the Highest Grade Certificate issued by the Australian Government. It may be obtained from all leading Storekeepers.

The Australian Produce Co.
GEDDES & CO., LTD.
Tel. 346 Agents.

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 17

Shanghai Womens' Christian Temperar Union

An address to Women only will be given
On December 6th
in
UNION CHURCH HALL
by
Miss. Laura White
on
"The Economic Aspect of Commercialized Vice"
The chair will be taken at 5;30 p.m.
by
Mrs. W. L. Merriman
All Women are invited.

16053

DEATH

BROWN.—At the Victoria Nursing Home, on Saturday the 1st instant, Gertrude Louise (Gertie) third daughter of the late Capt. and Mrs. A. V. Brown, aged 18. The funeral will take place on Monday afternoon, the 3rd inst at the Pahsienjao Cemetery.

NOTICE

Mrs. Bercovitz begs to thank all her friends who have attended to the burial ceremony of her late husband David Bercovitz and symphatised with her as her sad bereavement.

NOTICE

From December first our offices will be located at No. 123 Szechuen Road, corner of Hongkong and Szechuen Roads.

Jernigan, Fessenden and Rose.

16049

NOTICE

We have this day opened at No. 1 The Bund (1st floor), a Branch Office under the management of Mr. L. V. Lang, hitherto in charge of our Vladivostock office.

R. MARTENS & Co., LTD.,
149 Leadenhall Street,
London, E. C. 3.

Shanghai, December 1st, 1917.

16027

Have you tried our

"UPPER CRUST"

Rye Whiskey ?

=THE WHISKEY=
=OF QUALITY=

Phone 2021

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS

73 Szechuen Road

THE SAVOY HOTEL

A Special Musical Dinner

Will be served at this Hotel

Saturday and Sunday evenings, December 1st & 2nd.

MUSIC DURING DINNER
DANCING AFTER DINNER

Price of Dinner $1.50

Tables or private dining rooms reserved by request.

Telephone No. 2510

Schaefer Beer

DARK

The choicest product of the oldest lager beer brewery in the United States.

Try it once and you will buy it always!

HIGH-CLASS PROVISIONS
Constant arrivals of the best American and English Provisions, Wines and Spirits.

Motor delivery service
C. EDDIE & CO.
1132-33 Broadway, Tel. N. 689.

UNION CHURCH LADIES' SOCIETY

Sale of Work

Will take place on Saturday, December 8th
AT THE UNION CHURCH HALL
In aid of Princess Louise Hospital,
RENFREWSHIRE
For Limbless Soldiers and Sailors.
To be opened at 3 p.m. by Lady Fraser.

Those who wish a peep into the future can consult SELIM, Palmist and Diviner of Egptian Tarot and Mystic Crystal.

All can try their luck at Aunt Sally, Fortune Wheel, and the Fish Pond.

Orchestra in upper Tea Room.

Admission, including tea, $1; Children 50 cents. 1604[2]

RING UP 3809

for a comfortable 5-passenger car

PER HOUR $4.00 PER HOUR

CENTRAL GARAGE CO.,

2a Jinkee Road.

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

SATISFIED CUSTOMERS

ARE

NEVER SATISFIED

THEY ALWAYS RETURN TO

GRIFFITHS' STORES

FOR MORE OF CLUFF'S DELICIOUS

"BLUE RIBBON"

TINNED FRUITS

TELEPHONE WEST 641 FOR A TRIAL ORDER

"FILING CABINETS"

AND **"STACK-UPS"**

in STEEL and POLISHED OAK

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Tel. 4778 — 4 Canton Rd., Shanghai. — Tle. 4778

WEST 1211

"THE MOTOR HOUSE"

FOR

MOTOR TROUBLES

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO., INC.

Exhibition of Pictures

on loan and for sale

Arranged by Mrs. R. N. MACLEOD

IN AID OF

The British Women's Work Association

AT

THE TOWN HALL

on the 7th & 8th December.

12 to 1 and 4 to 8 p.m.

Sending-in day December 4.

Tea — Admission $1

PRIME AMERICAN COKE TIN PLATE

We beg to announce that we can furnish for spot delivery ex-New York warehouse stock, the very best grade of Prime Coke Tin Plate in all standard sizes, from 65-lb. base to 155-lb. base.

We are also in a position to quote on future deliveries, either standard or odd sizes, at attractive prices.

We solicit your inquiries for:

BRASS AND COPPER, IRON AND STEEL, METALS, MACHINERY HARDWARE AND CHEMICALS

MACHINERY AND METAL SALES COMPANY

Raven Trust Building; 15 Nanking Road.

16037

To Connoisseurs

Wines from the famous firm of

A. A. FERREIRA, OPORTO

(Known since 1751)

We carry a limited stock of their

PORT WINES

(bottled in 1868)

Send your order today

CASA DO POVO

66 North Szechuen Road, 'Phone N. 836

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be **Prepaid**

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms Front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table.
Telephoe North 482

Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens
'Phone 1946

In No. 8 a large front bedroom and sitting-room combined, with closed verandah and bathroom attached, facing South. Suitable for couple or small family.

Oriental House
31 Boone Road

Large room with bath attached, also a large attic, hot water, facing garden, moderate prices. Table under the personal supervision of the American proprietress.
'Phone North 1102 15268

TO LET, two rooms, furnished or unfurnished, ground floor, also covered verandah, bathroom and kitchen, suitable for married couple. North Szechuen Road, close to tramcars. Please apply to Box 457. THE CHINA PRESS.
16032 D.4.

TO LET, 78 Bubbling Well Road, large front room with verandah and bathroom; also one attic room. Terms moderate. Telephone West 891.
15967

APARTMENTS WANTED

A LADY requries board and lodging in Central district. Apply, stating terms, to Box 465, THE CHINA PRESS.
16051 D.2.

WANTED by three bachelors (British), board-residence in the vicinity of Hongkew, or small furnished house. Apply to Box 464, THE CHINA PRESS.
16050 D.2.

LOST

LOST: Gold safety pin, with jade in claw setting, between St. George's Farm and Route Doumer. Reward: Address W. B. O. Middleton, 3E Peking Road.
16043 D.2.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED

ASSISTANT, age 29, with over six years' office experience in present employment in North China and Manchuria, speaking fluently English, French, Russian and Mandarin, desires to change for more responsible active work. Highest references and credentials. Apply to Box 460, THE CHINA PRESS.
16036 D.4.

WANTED: Experienced lady steno-typist and office assistant desires half-day engagement only. Allied nationality. Speaks five languages. Apply to Box 449, THE CHINA PRESS.
15987.

POSITION WANTED by a young lady in a sales or millinery store. Has previous experience. Apply to Box 438, THE CHINA PRESS.
15971 D.2

EDUCATIONAL

THERE are two Chinese who desire to meet a foreigner for practising English conversation, from 5-6 p.m. daily (except Sunday and Saturday). Please apply to Box 459, THE CHINA PRESS, with your degree, if any.
16035 D.5.

DANCING: Private Lessons. Individual instruction by thoroughly experienced young lady teacher. Latest steps in modern ball room dancing. Excellent results quickly obtained. Moderate terms. Apply to Box 461, THE CHINA PRESS.
16044

YOUNG RUSSIAN LADY desires to give lessons in Russian. Apply to Box 456, THE CHINA PRESS.
16012 D.4

RUSSIAN LESSONS given by experienced lady-teacher, with University education. Apply to Box 423, THE CHINA PRESS.
15936 N.25. D.2.

MISCELLANEOUS

XMAS MENUS will not be complete without selected Chusan Turkeys and Capons. Stock limited. Order Early: Write for prices. Hilly Nook Farm (Tinghai, Chusan), c/o Kin Chong & Co., 34 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.
15996 D 2

MEDICAL

MADAME MIZKIEWITZ: Accoucheuse of the Vienna Midwifery and Gynecological Medical School, may be consulted by ladies on all Gynecological and Midwifery matters. 13 Museum Road. Telephone 1470. Shanghai.
16040

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED. Experienced Chinese Customs clerk, with knowledge of accounting. None but thoroughly competent man need apply to Box 463, THE CHINA PRESS.
16046 D.4.

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: Motor-cycle, Henderson, 4-cylinder, and English side-car, in perfect running order; price reasonable. Apply to Box 466, THE CHINA PRESS.
16054 D.2.

MOTOR CAR for sale, 2-cylinder Beaufort, coupe body, 3-seater, excellent condition, will sell cheap; trial trip by appointment. Apply to Box 458, THE CHINA PRESS.
16034 D.4.

FOR SALE: Three sporting guns: one Browning automatic (magazine 5 rounds), 12-calibre; one Winchester automatic, with 500 rounds ammunition; one Stevens, 12-calibre. No reasonable offer refused. Apply to Box 435 THE CHINA PRESS.
15968 D.2

ONE SET: "The Book of Knowledge, The Children's Encyclopaedia," in twenty volumes, almost new. A fine Christmas present for a family of children. May be seen at Messrs. Squires Bingham & Co., or apply to Box 431, THE CHINA PRESS.
16039

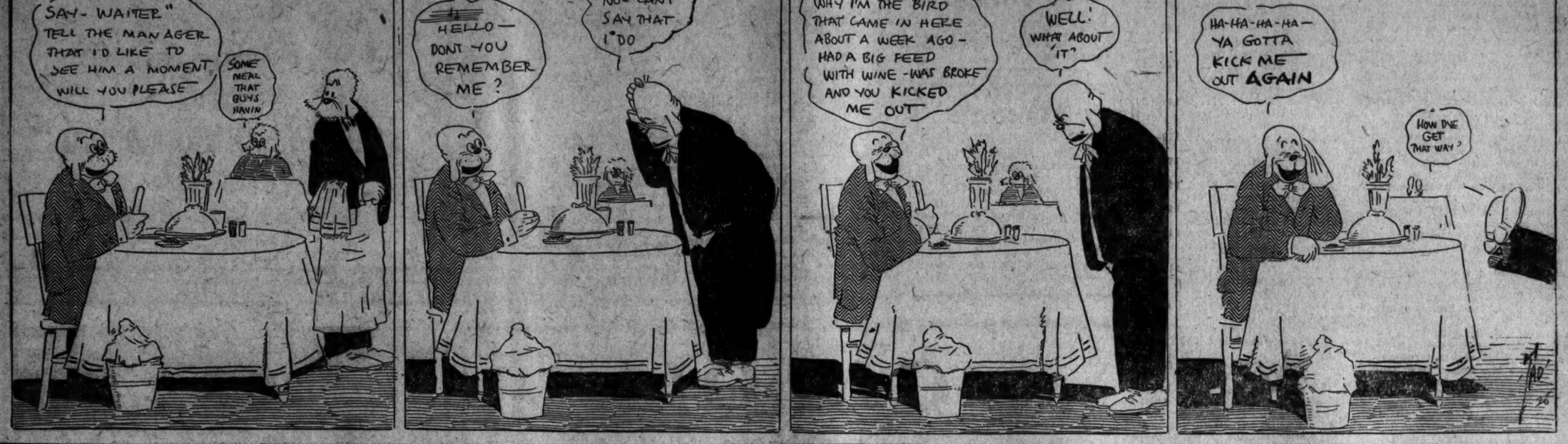
TEAKWOOD houseboat, wanted to purchase. Full particulars to Box 462, THE CHINA PRESS.
16045 D.5.

FOR SALE, at less than cost, for cash, one Chandler, sedan, seven-passenger car, just arrived. Price Tls. 2,600. Apply to Box 452, THE CHINA PRESS.
15997 D 2

AMUSEMENT ADVERTISING will be found on page 3 of the pink section

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1917

SOME Hard-Boiled Egg! — By Tad


SAY- WAITER" TELL THE MANAGER THAT I'D LIKE TO SEE HIM A MOMENT WILL YOU PLEASE
SOME MEAL THAT GUYS HAVIN
HELLO— DONT YOU REMEMBER ME ?
NO- CANT SAY THAT I DO
WHY I'M THE BIRD THAT CAME IN HERE ABOUT A WEEK AGO - HAD A BIG FEED WITH WINE - WAS BROKE AND YOU KICKED ME OUT
WELL! WHAT ABOUT IT?
HA-HA-HA-HA— YA GOTTA KICK ME OUT AGAIN
HOW DYE GET THAT WAY?
TAD '20

Silver Streak Is Winner Of Valuable Kiangwan Cup

The Raj Again Defeats Bornite; The Golden Oriole Takes Handicap; Big Dividend on Brown Mouse

The International Recreation Club isn't to be beaten for sheer good luck. After all the dry spell, it commenced to rain on Friday night, just a few hours before the forty-first gymkhana meeting was due to open. It rained too, early in the morning and the outlook was utterly doleful.

Then, well in time to dry things up and show that there was the chance of a fine afternoon, out came the sun and the people sped down to Kiangwan by hundreds. It was somewhat dull and a trifle cold, but quite pleasant nevertheless and the racing was good.

A suggestion before anything else is said. In racing there is nothing like holding to the strict letter of the rule and the Kiangwan executive is not often to blame, but there was a big slip yesterday.

The last race was open to runners, non-winners "of this meeting." After the entries were in, a special meeting decided to allow non-winners of the previous Saturday to race, under which ruling Blxshoote and Recommendation (non-runners yesterday) were saddled, which was hardly fair to previous runners yesterday, especially with such a performer as Recommendation.

Then, when Mr. Hill weighed in for Battle Dawn, as a runner and non-winner of the day—as per conditions—it was challenged, Battle Dawn being a winner the previous Saturday. Wrong on the second decision, Mr. Hill stuck to his entry, in which he was quite right.

Some of the best ponies in Shanghai were entered for the $2,000 Challenge Cup, but a very disappointing crowd turned out and the race was a gift for Silver Streak.

The handicap went to the Golden Oriole, carrying only a pound under the top weight. The steeplechase handicap gave another victory to The Raj over Bornite and, cleverly though Mr. Commons handles the pony, it must be admitted now that the animal is a real good one. He followed the same tactics as in his last two races of going out to a big lead and very soon he and Bornite were a distance from the other two.

Yet this time it seemed so different, for the old pony was streaking along in the easiest style and caught the leader without trouble in the straight. The difficulty was that it could not get away, The Raj sprinted strongly after the last jump and won comfortably.

The other races do not call for much comment, save that there might very well have been different results had there been more level starts—and Brown Mouse's win in the last race was worth $200 at the pari-mutuel.

The detailed results follow:

1.—The United Fliers Plate.—Value $300. 2nd pony $50. 3rd pony $25. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner, since January 1, 1917, of 2 races of ¾ mile or under, 5 lbs. extra. Ponies that have never won any race allowed 5 lbs. Subscription griffins of the year 1917, non-winners, allowed 5 lbs. in addition.—¾ mile.

	lbs.	
Mr. Francis' ches The Viscount, Mr. A. Commons	149	—1
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's brown Swanee, Mr. C. R. Burkill	158	—2
Mr. Lamerton's grey Isis, Mr. E. S. B. Rowe	155	—3
Mr. G. D. Coutts' ches Shirley, Mr. R. M. Dalgliesh	158	—0
Mr. E. R. Hooper's grey Dairy, Mr. A. Knoll	148	—0
Mr. Perchang's grey Peronne, Mr. H. E. Arnhold	157	—0
Mr. Day's ches Loofield, Mr. J. I. Ezra	157	—0
Mr. Cire's dun Fairylight, Mr. F. R. Vida	158	—0
Mr. Leaf's dun The Kangani, Mr. T. U. Yih	155	—0
Sir Ellis Kadoorie's ches Essex Chief, Mr. W. Hill	152	—0
Mr. Cloud's grey Sideway, Mr. J. Liou	152	—0
Mr. Henry Morriss' brown Cranfield, Mr. H. E. Morriss	155	—0

Half a length; three quarters. Time, 1.36.

Pari-mutuel, to win $21.70. Places, 1st $9.10, 2nd $9.20, 3rd $51.

Cash sweep. 1st ticket 419, 2nd 215, 3rd 108. Unplaced, 260, 71, 225, 344, 193, 376, 92, 300, 452.

2.—The Corinthian Race.—Value $300. 2nd pony $50. 3rd pony $25. For China ponies that have not been raced previous to January 1, 1917. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of one race, 5 lbs. extra and of 2 or more races, 7 lbs. extra. Non-winners allowed 5 lbs.—1¼ miles.

	lbs.	
Sir Ellis Kadoorie's grey Kalgan Chief, Mr. W. Hill	150	—1
Mr. Cire's bay Beaconlight, Mr. C. R. Burkill	163	—2
Mr. Perchang's skew Optimism, Mr. T. U. Yih	147	—3
Mr. S. W. Voong's ches Lamplight, Mr. J. Liou.	160	—0
Mr. Onden's white Azums, Mr. F. R. Vida	163	—0
Mr. Day's ches Jingle Johnnie, Mr. J. I. Ezra	155	—0

Length and a half; four. Time, 2.45 4/5.

Pari-mutuel, to win $17.50. Places, 1st $7.30, 2nd $9.20, 3rd $9.

Cash sweep. 1st ticket 392, 2nd 393, 3rd 67. Unplaced, 339, 201, 432.

3.—The Greenpark Plate.—Value $300. 2nd pony $50. 3rd pony $25. For China ponies that have started at the 40th Gymkhana Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at the 40th Gymkhana Meeting, 3 lbs. extra. Unplaced ponies at the 40th Gymkhana Meeting allowed 5 lbs.—1¼ miles.

	lbs.	
Mr. Vigilant's ches Twenty-Two Carat, Mr. F. R. Vida	150	—1
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's dun Sir Lamerock, Mr. C. R. Burkill	150	—2
Mr. Kosmos' grey Milkway, Mr. A. Commons	155	—3
Mr. Bonar's grey Battle Dawn, Mr. W. Hill	161	—0

(Continued on Page 2)

Exhibition of Pictures Will Open on Friday

Mrs. R. N. Macleod Directing Showing For British Women's Work

An exhibition of pictures in aid of the British Women's Work Association will be held Friday and Saturday at the Town Hall. The exhibition is being arranged by Mrs. R. N. Macleod.

There will be pictures for sale as well as some merely on loan. In order that they may be hung properly it is requested that all pictures be sent in on Tuesday.

The hours of the exhibition will be from 12 noon to one o'clock and from 4 to 8 in the evening of both Friday and Saturday. The admission will be $1. Tea will be served.

Week's Billiard Results

The results of the week's matches in the Shanghai Inter-Club Billiards League follow:—

Powhattan v. Thirty

C. S. Peacock	211
H. S. Smyth	271
H. E. Brewer	239
H. Langley	244
R. Bailey	300
	1,265

Thirty

E. F. Fasting	300
E. D. Bush	300
H. B. Ollerdessen	300
T. E. Poignand	300
T. H. Hadley	296
	1,496

Police v. Masonic

Capt. Barrett	300
J. Mackintosh	288
L. Todd	300
C. Dewing	300
C. Doyle	274
	1,462

(Capt. Barrett made a break of 51).

Masonic

R. Phillips	178
H. E. Gibson	300
C. Matthews	237
F. Jones	151
S. Green	300
	1,166

Customs v. Lusitano

W. Nash	110
G. B. Stormes	237
J. R. Heard	148
T. Mellows	257
J. Broderick	175
	927

Lusitano

G. M. P. Remedios	300
J. V. Jensen	300
C. M. P. Remedios	300
J. M. C. Lopes	300
E. Leitao	300
	1,500

Municipal v. M. E. Institute

J. Tait	209
P. Ryan	153
G. McDonald	205
F. George	236
H. Pelling	222
	1,025

M. E. Institute

G. M. Boyes	300
Thos. Spring	300
W. S. Campbell	300
Alex. Braid	300
G. B. Anderson	300
	1,500

RECS. WIN GAME FOR WAR CHARITY

Beat Rest Of Shanghai By Two Goals To One; Xmas Fund Benefits By £100

By Domino

Something like one hundred pounds sterling will be the financial result of the football game that was played between The Recs and The Rest of Shanghai on The S.R.C. ground yesterday afternoon. The handsome sum will be devoted to The Tommies' Christmas Fund. The Recs won by 2 goals to 1.

The contest was the first real soccer of the season. It was particularly pleasant to see in the Recs team so many of the old invincibles, and also to find in the champions' ranks a number of youngsters whose play was quite up to the best traditions. Harry Ollerdessen occupied his old position in the back line and Dickie Brandt skirmished about in the attack with all his old energy. Then Cooke and White of the Public School, Soufoulis and Xavier of St. Xavier's College all helped to make up a powerful combination.

Taking into consideration the fact that it was an opening-of-the-season-game, the play was good and the contest thoroughly enjoyable to the big crowd that lined the ropes. After an hour and a half's play the Recs were declared victors by two goals to one and that about tells a true tale. The shooting in front of goal was pretty bad. Chances, glorious chances with an open goal, were missed by players on both sides.

Sir Everard Fraser kicked off for the Rest amidst cheers and a big attack was made upon the Recs' goal, but Ollerdessen was like a stone wall in defence and cleared again and again until the pressure was relaxed, and most of the play for the rest of the first half was carried into the Rest's country.

Thanks to some brilliant goal keeping by Bertes the interval arrived with the score at 0-0. Most of the Recs' forwards had pots at the Club's custodian, but he cleared in fine fashion. Quayle sent in a regular cannon shot; Gussie White put a beauty in from the right; Cooke banged away from the left and Robertson took aim from all angles. But Bertes remained undefeated.

In the second half the Rest again took up the offensive and for the first fifteen minutes kept the Recs busy and anxious. Clifford and Drake both refused chances. With the clock pointing to four and only another twenty odd minutes to play, it looked as if the game would end in a pointless draw. Quayle, however, changed the aspect of the contest by making a big solo effort, and defeating Bertes with a shot no-one on earth could stop. From the kick off the Rest got away, and very soon Drake, by a little fast work, made up for his early error by calling things all square.

Just about two minutes before time Quayle again got possession, and taking aim from an inside right position scored with a grand shot. The whistle blew and the Recs retired victors 2-1.

The Recs won because their front line worked together better than that of the visitors. The teams were as follows:

Recreation Club—Wade, Ollerdessen, White, Xavier, Smith, Hansen,

(Continued on Page 2)

Benefit Sale of Work, Union Church, Dec. 8

Ladies' Society Hold Annual Event To Aid Limbless Soldiers And Sailors

The annual benefit sale of work of the Union Church Ladies' Society, proceeds of which will go this year to the Princess Louise Hospital for limbless soldiers and sailors, will take place in the Church Hall next Saturday.

The sale will be officially opened by Lady Fraser at 3 p.m., after which the many stalls and novelties will present their varied attractions to the patrons. Many useful and beautiful articles will be on sale and there will be a palmist and fortune-teller, a fish pond, fortune wheel and other enlivening features. The serving of tea is included in the admission price and an orchestra will play in the upper tea room.

Admission is $1 for adults and 50 cents for children.

American Company Shoot

The American Company, S.V.C., fired off the sharpshooters' course yesterday. The ranges were 200, 300, 400 and 500 yards. The highest possible score was 200. The results follow:

T. C. Britten	195
B. S. Chapman	192
W. E. Sauer	185
A. C. Davis	170
C. S. McCloy	161
E. J. Woodbury	158
R. P. Roberts	154
N. L. Prowett	154
V. Olsen	148
F. L. Tinkham	143
S. A. Vanderbeek	139

First Reserves, S. V. C.

Under good weather conditions, the above Company held its November competition at the Rifle Range on Thursday from 6 to 9 a.m. and from 4 to 5 p.m.

The conditions were Practices 1, 2 and 3 of the Musketry Course. The results are as follows:—

"A" Class

	1	2	3	Tl.	H'cap.	Nett
Practices.						
Pte. C. Luthy*	25	15	17	57	0	57
Pte. O. L. Ilbert	25	15	18	58	10%	52.2
Pte. A. M. Collaco	20	12	15	47	10%	42.3
Pte. A. H. Blagden	20	15	16	41	7%	38.13
Pte. W. J. Forsyth	15	3	15	33	0	33

* 1st win on certificate. Future handicap 4%.

"A1" Class

Lieut. L. M. Beytagh*	25	12	17	54	0	54
Cpl. T. W. Mitchell	20	12	18	50	10%	45
Pte. F. Gates	20	12	14	46	4%	44.16
Lieut. G. A. Johnson	15	12	16	43	10%	38.7
Sgt. P. L. Raeburn	15	9	14	38	0	38
Pte. E. Samson	10	0	12	22	4%	21.12

* 1st Win on certificate. Future handicap, 4%.

"B" Class

Sgt. G. S. F. Kemp	15	12	14	41	0	41
Pte. J. W. Singer	20	6	12	38	7%	35.34
Cpl. W. S. Brunning	15	3	16	34	0	34

No competition in above Class.

"C" Class

Pte. Hinton*	20	12	17	49	0	49
Pte. J. D. Farnan	20	12	16	48	0	48
Col. Sgt. W. Grey	15	6	18	39	0	39
Pte. G. Jensen	20	3	15	38	0	38
Pte. Larsen	10	12	17	39	7%	36.27
Pte. W. A. Moule	10	12	13	35	0	35
Pte. N. G. Maitland	15	3	16	34	0	34

* 1st Win on certificate. Future handicap 4%.

First Hunt Of Season To A. W. Burkill on Grey Goose

Mr. Boyd Almost Brings Wynona Home in Joyous Opening Chase, But Errs Disastrously

By Johnnie Walker

On Friday night the Race Club Coffee Room was very busy with old and young fellows popping in and out like dogs at a fair, keen for the morrow's 'Unt. The ancient adage that anticipation is better than realisation does not hold with 'unting. The 'unting fraternity has been waiting and longing like hungry men for bread, for the opening of the season, hence the crowd anxious to know where's the start. Many more of the young fellows, well known riders, who gaily looped the loop last season, are now busily engaged winding up the Hun, and a good many will miss the Inimitable Sparke, who latterly had got so embonpoint that he fitted his pink like a badly stuffed sausage. Also those hard riders Mr. Teesdale, Mr. Cannan, Mr. Spence, and others, all gone over to do their bit. Good luck to them. They will miss the sport they loved but the 'Unt will not forget them and hopes to see their jolly phizogs again when the war is over. There is one dear old face the 'Unt will miss sorely, that of Mr. Ruby Ellis. Good sportsman, a pucca sahib, concealing a heart of gold under an assumed grousiness, a continual source of joy to all who knew him, everybody loved him and everybody mourns him.

With the addition of that sprig of Oirish nobility, Mr. Springfield, who suffers from a craving for toppin' big jumps, the Stewards are men who know their work and the 'Unt can look forward (w.p.) confidently to some good runs this season. Kiangwan is likely to be visited earlier than last season to miss the deep cuttings the landed gentry indulge in during the latter half of January. Also it is whispered that a new run has been worked out over the Soochow Creek in the Jessfield country, but this part suffers from a lack of good finishing lines. The making of a country is a work of years.

Just a word to some young fellows. Don't go in a 'unt with rotten saddlery. Look over it yourselves. Make sure the leathers are not too ancient and that all your buckles are bright and clean. It's a bit of work for the mafoo. He only wants devilling to do his work properly and to turn master out like a sahib. More trouble is caused by rotten equipment then anything else and much could be avoided by master speaking a few kind words to the mafoo. So, young fellows, speak, and remember the chorus of that haunting Sankey and Moody hymn.

"Kind words shall never die" but you see the blinking mafoo does if your gear is not O.K.

Owing to the long spell of dry weather most men feared that the first hunt would be marred by the Dust Fiend, but good joss willed otherwise. For during Friday night nice, gentle rain fell, laying the dust and making the bosom of Mother Earth soft and sweet to fall upon. Saturday broke with a dull sky overhead and a gentle drizzle, but as the day wore on Old Sol made many attempts to come out and the net result was the best going the Club has enjoyed for many a long day.

The start was at the corner of Hungjao and Warren Roads, where, towards 3 o'clock, motorocracy and equestrians were converging when down the road, hitting the home trail like a flash, came that black streak of lightning, Panama, thereby giving the owner a terrible Schoch.

The people who took the Hungjao Road route had the pleasure of seeing a very imposing edifice, just past the first wooden bridge—a magnificent example of Chino-Hunnish architecture known as the Abbatoir, which makes a new landmark in the country.

Kiangwan races kept away several well known hunting men, but nevertheless a joyous field of some fifty bold spirits paraded before Mr. Potter, the Senior Steward, and went off promptly at time.

The privilege of laying the first Hunt belongs to the Master and as an honest fox he is hard to beat and riders following his trail can do so confident that everything will be honest and square. Yesterday's hunt was over well known country and, as usual with runs of this sort, the pace was hot from start to finish.

Mr. Thams was the first to loop the loop, even before he got to the first jump, at which two or three other young fellows were hastily dismounted. Then came the first platform and, swinging round to the right, a clean jump was taken, followed by the platform across Artery Creek. Running south three well known jumps were negotiated, two of which were very big. Then followed a long run over the rut and furrow to Sakadong Village, where the field split up, one party going toward Hungjao and the other working west to Sakadong platform. A cheery howl soon told that the latter were right and the Hungjao wallas had the best part of a mile to make up before they got on level terms with the field.

Swinging to the right through Cortinth that sterling jump, Forth, loomed in sight, with a couple of luckless ones at the bottom and two or three refuses looking disconsolately on. Bar for these few the rest of the field flew the jump and carried on at a great pace across the Hungjao Road and over that exceedingly rutty patch of country leading to Dallas' Grave, which jump seemed as big as ever this year. But the scribe went over it at such a blinking pace that he couldn't say whether it contained water or not, although one gentleman who was lying full length at the bottom could, no doubt, solve this question.

Shortly afterward the trail checked toward Clear Water, giving the rear guard a chance of getting away with the goods, which they did, behind the village and through a wade on Family Tree Creek—quite an honest wade and it was surprising to see some of

the ponies refusing it and making for the bridge. Young fellows should train their ponies to water, otherwise some of them will find falling off a bridge a darned sight unpleasanter than going through two or three feet of water.

From this point a ripping pace was made for Westward Ho, the leaders checking to the right, whereas the paper lay over two jumps to the left and then diagonally to Drop and Crawl. At this point it was anybody's win and away went the field, hell-for-leather, over some of the Barrier Creek jumps, leading on to the Suez Flats, and then settled down for a good run at that topping jump, Suez, which has not yet been cut out and is edged with grass. And it was here that that fine old sportsman the Senior Consul displayed his undoubted agility by throwing 4 somersaults and landing on his feet smiling.

At this point a win seemed a certain thing for that unfortunate young gentleman, Mr. Boyd, on Wynona. Across Tall Tree Creek platform the ground approaching the line of jumps had been cut up by the sporting proprietor into several triple grips, a real death trap for a pony, and his enterprise was rewarded by bringing two or three fellows down. The flags were planted over the Lagoon jump on Schulze line and, within a few yards of his long sought pink, Mr. Boyd made the fatal mistake of going the wrong side of the Lagoon, taking two or three eager thrusters with him and giving the hunt to that veteran rider, Mr. A. W. Burkill, who knows every inch of the country and profited by his knowledge in winning both light and heavyweights.

This is something like his fortieth-odd win, a record unequaled and just 25 years yesterday since he won his first Hunt. Everybody knows he will show his appreciation by laying a Hunt next week that everybody can win.

It was a fat man's card, no less than three heavyweights figuring. Mr. Potter was second and that redoubtable thruster, Mr. Bonar Law, took third place, whilst Mr. Brooke made his first appearance in the honored six.

For an opening Hunt the Master could not have chosen a better lie of country. The going was just superb and all the riders enjoyed themselves top hole.

The card read:
Start—Hungjao and Warren Road Corner.
Finish—Schulze line.
Hunt laid by Mr. D.W. Crawford.
1—(H.W.) A. W. Burkill on Grey Goose.
2—F. W. Potter on Bonnie Boy.
3— T. S. Law, on Black Jester.
4—J. T. Brooke on Done Brown.
5—C. N. Davis, on Moniaive.
6—H. G. Robinson, on Sligo.

Silver Streak Is Winner Of Cup

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Tucksong's bay Lucky Star, Mr. J. I. Ezra .... 150—0
Sir Ellis Kadoorie's grey Formosa Chief, Mr. E. S. B. Rowe ..... 158—0
Mr. Cloud's white Railway, Mr. J. Liou ..... 150—0
Mr. B. D. F. Beith's bay Wild Gamble, Mr. R. M. Dalgliesh ..... 146—0
Three lengths; two. Time, 2.42 3/5.
Pari-mutuel, to win $22.10. Places, 1st $8, 2nd $8.20, 3rd $6.90.
Cash sweep. 1st ticket 238, 2nd 131, 3rd 232. Unplaced, 24, 215, 565, 59, 418.

4.—The French Furze Handicap Steeplechase.—Value $400. 2nd pony $100. 3rd pony $50. For China ponies.—3 miles.

	lbs.	
Mr. R. Macgregor's bay The Raj, Mr. A. Commons.	155	—1
Mr. Lamerton's ches Bornite, Mr. E. S. B. Rowe	161	—2
Mr. Ezra's grey The Tipster, Mr. J. I. Ezra	158	—3
Mr. Renniks' grey England, Mr. A. Knoll	148	—0

Length and a half; a distance.
Pari-mutuel, to win $16.90. Places, 1st $7, 2nd $7.40.
Cash sweep. 1st ticket 632, 2nd 352, 3rd 76. Unplaced, 661.

5.—The Kiangwan Challenge Cup.—Value $2,000. 2nd pony $400. 3rd pony $200. For all China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale.—1¼ miles.

	lbs.	
Mr. John Johnstone's grey Silver Streak, Mr. C. R. Burkill	152	—1
Mr. Henry Morriss' ches Valleyfield, Mr. H. E. Morriss	155	—2
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's brown The Capercailzie, Mr. H. E. Arnhold	167	—3
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's ches Fresco, Mr. A. Knoll	155	—0
Mr. R. Macgregor's grey Upwood Park, Mr. A. Commons	161	—0
Mr. Elrettus' ches Merrysand, late Dunmore, Mr. F. R. Vida	155	—0
Messrs. Sky and Hickling's grey The Dean, Mr. R. M. Dalgliesh	155	—0
Mr. McBain's cream Golden Horn, Mr. E. S. B. Rowe	158	—0
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's ches The Bullfinch, late Bunyip, Mr. W. Hill ...	155	—0
Mr. E. R. Hooper's black Blackford, Mr. J. A. Hayes	164	—0

Length and a half; three. Time, 2.41 4/5.
Pari-mutuel, to win $9.50. Places, 1st $6.40, 2nd $10.50, 3rd $9.70.
Cash sweep. 1st ticket 1068, 2nd 898, 3rd 673. Unplaced, 1971, 856, 882, 1087, 756, 729, 546.

6.—The River Selling Plate.—Value $400. 2nd pony $100. 3rd pony $50. For China ponies. Winners to sold for $200, weight for inches as per scale; if entered to be sold for $100, allowed 5 lbs; if entered to be sold for $50, allowed 10 lbs.—1¼ miles.

	lbs.	
Mr. Y. Y. C.'s ches Meadowland, Mr. J. I Ezra....	148	—1
Mr. Cloud's dun Runaway, Mr. T. U. Yih	145	—2
Mr. Jack's grey So Much, Mr. F. R. Vida	148	—3
Mr. E. S. Hine's bay Uganda, Mr. W. Hill	153	—0
Mr. Hart's bay Ye Illusionist, Mr. J. Liou	142	—0
Mr. Perchang's bay Commercialism, Mr. A. Knoll	145	—0
Mr. R. Macgregor's black The Bookie, Mr. A. Commons	147	—0
Mr. Jedfertno's brown Craonne, Mr. E. S. B. Rowe	155	—0
Mr. Henry Morriss' black Ravensfield, Mr. H. E. Morriss	145	—0

Three-quarters of a length; a half. Time, 2.44 4/5.
Pari-mutuel, to win $19.60. Places, 1st $8.40, 2nd $15.40, 3rd $22.40.
Cash sweep. 1st ticket 856, 2nd 427, 3rd 52. Unplaced, 348, 418, 681, 550, 177, 515.
Winner bought by Mr. N. W. Hickling for $360.

7.—The Great Tom Handicap.—Value $400. 2nd pony $100. 3rd pony $50. For China ponies.—1½ miles.

	lbs.	
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's ches The Golden Oriole, Mr. W. Hill	158	—1
Mr. C. R. Burkill's grey Winsome Dahlia, Mr. F. R. Vida	146	—2
Mr. F. S. Gibbings' grey Standard Dahlia, Mr. E. S. B. Rowe	159	—3
Mr. G. D. Coutts' ches Shirley, Mr. R. M. Dalgliesh	152	—0
Mr. Henry Humphreys' grey Northland, Mr. A. Knoll	145	—0
Mr. Perchang's skew Optimism, Mr. J. Liou	140	—0
Messrs. Sky and Hickling's grey Mush, Mr. J. I. Ezra	148	—0
Mr. Leaf's grey Banfield, late Banzai, Mr. T. U. Yih	143	—0

A head; two lengths. Time, 3.16 4/5.
Pari-mutuel, to win $15. Places, 1st $6.40, 2nd $7.70, 3rd $7.70.
Cash sweep. 1st ticket 612, 2nd 234, 3rd 405. Unplaced, 523, 527, 539, 452, 212.

8.—The Manor Plate.—Value $300. 2nd pony $50. 3rd pony $25. For China ponies that have started in a flat race at this meeting and not won. Weight for inches as per scale. Unplaced ponies allowed 5 lbs. Unplaced subscription griffins of the year 1917 allowed 5 lbs. in addition.—7 furlongs.

	lbs.	
Mr. Henry Humphreys' brown Brown Mouse, Mr. R. Knoll	153	—1
Mr. Bonar's grey Battle Dawn, Mr. W. Hill *153		—2
Mr. Henry Morriss' brown Cranfield, Mr. F. R. Vida*150		—2
Mr. Day's ches Loofield, Mr. J. I. Ezra	147	—0
Mr. R. Macgregor's bay The Boy, Mr. A. Commons.	152	—0
Mr. Jedfertno's grey Bixshoote, late Drumstick, Mr. R. M. Dalgliesh ...	155	—0
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's brown Swanee, Mr. C. R. Burkill	158	—0
Mr. Cloud's grey Sideway, Mr. J. Liou	147	—0
Mr. Lamerton's grey Isis, Mr. E. S. B. Rowe	155	—0
Mr. Tah Yuen's brown Recommendation, Mr. T. U. Yih	151	—0

*Dead heat.
Pari-mutuel, to win $202.90. Places, 1st $28.10, 2nd $11.70 and $11.30.
Cash sweep, 1st ticket 933, 2nd 30 and 761. Unplaced, 1019, 990, 842, 442, 558, 690, 910.

Recs. Win Game For War Charity

(Continued from Page 1)

Soufoulis, Brandt, Quayle, Robertson and Cooke.
Rest of Shanghai—Bertes, Tonkin, Oliveros, Clissold, Isherwood, Campbell, Leslie, Drake, Elliott, Clifford and Olsen.
The defence on both sides was distinctly good. Ollerdessen on one side and Tonkin on the other gave exhibitions of how backs should play. The Recs' forwards all did well. Quayle and Brandt put lots of energy into their work, Soufoulis and Xavier were very clever and will become prominent in senior circles. Robertson as usual was in excellent trim and kept the whole team working harmoniously.
There was a good deal too much individual play among the Rest. Alex Leslie was probably the fastest man on the field and was brilliant at times but he hung on to the ball until he had gathered a crowd around him. Clifford played well at an inside position. He would have been happier on the wing. Drake was tricky, Elliott did wonderfully well in senior company, Olsen at outside right worked hard and was always ready to feed his fellows in front of goal. Oliveros at back was sound. Campbell as usual worked like a nigger and was most effective. Isherwood was also in form at the half back line.
Mr. Landers refereed the game in a first class manner, keeping both teams well in hand and even satisfying the spectators.

Last Night's Concert

Were there nothing else to remember this musical season by, those two or three exquisite minutes in which Signor Scamuzzi sang the Largo al Fatotum from "The Barber of Seville" at the Olympic last night would have made it worth while. Signor Scamuzzi is not new to Shanghai; that was evidenced by his welcome when he first came out—and, incidentally, sang the striking and rather sensational Pagliacci prologue.

He was in a new role last night, however, and that was the most curious note to the whole concert. Signor Scamuzzi and Mme. De Revers and Mlle. Russ are essentially opera and not concert singers. Their technique is that of the opera, as well as their program. One looked, as they sang, for gorgeousness of costume, pageantry of setting and pomp of huge auditoriums. There was something almost incongruous in Verdi, Donizetti, Gounod and Rossini rolled out in all their melodrama from figures in sombre evening clothes against a plain background in a small house that sent echoes straight back against the singers.

But this is not by way of fault finding. Signor Scamuzzi's perfect rendition of the sparkling music of the Barber of Seville, with all the opportunities for the spectacular that music holds, swept the audience off its feet. His voice has a power and a range that not many singers can equal.

Mme. De Revers and Mlle. Russ ably supplemented Signor Scamuzzi. Mme. De Revers also has a voice of great power and her manipulation of the higher register is excellent. Mlle. Russ did splendidly in her duet with Signor Scamuzzi but was less fortunate in the song, "Coming Home." The music ill suited her.

All three singers received an ovation and were liberal with their encores. They will be heard again at the Olympic Theater next Thursday and Saturday nights.

At The Theaters

The return of the Fantastics to Shanghai is the principal event of the week in the theaters. The Fantastics are coming back from a successful tour of Japan and will have a short season at the Victoria Theater, beginning Wednesday night. During their brief stay here their program will be supplemented by Russian acts. The first program will be announced tomorrow.

For today and tomorrow's program at the Victoria there is the great film "Carmen," with Geraldine Farrar in the title part. The making of this picture in California made a sensation in America. All the atmosphere of the story was reproduced, even to a real bull-fight.

At the Apollo the third and fourth episodes of "The Fatal Ring" will be shown tomorrow night. The star actress Pearl White and the mystery and romance of the plot will make this one of the most popular of serials. Abbott the magician will be on the program again tonight.

This afternoon, this evening and tomorrow evening the ever-popular John Barrymore will be the star attraction at the Olympic Theater in "The Red Widow," a film both dramatic and comic. Those who have seen Barrymore need no further word as to his artistry.

The program at the Isis beginning tomorrow night includes Richard and Gladie and Bell Chaplin in imitations of Charlie Chaplin. Also there will be "The Purple Domino." Tonight "The Goddess," with Anita Stewart and Earle Williams, will be the main attraction.

The Towa has a program up to its usual standard. The doings of the comedian Wiffles, a color drama in "Hands from the Shadows" and other pictures assure a pleasant evening.

Richard and Gladie, who have scored successfully with local theatergoers, will open for a brief season at the Isis Theater in dance and comedy numbers. Lucille Love is also appearing, on the screen, in new episodes of the mysterious "Purple Domino" serial. This film is showing today, together with the picture hit, "The Girl and the Game."

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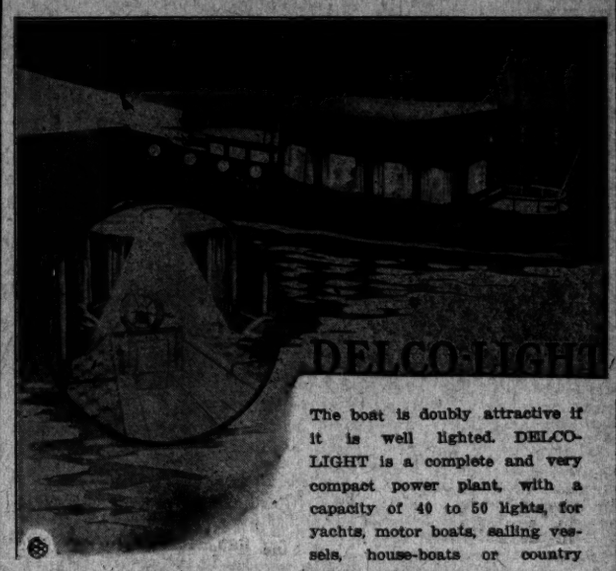

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TAKE OUT BY THIRD HAND AT NO TRUMP

Denial Of Suits One Of The Most Important Elements In Modern Auction

By An Expert

New York, October 19.—One of the still unsettled questions at auction, that is unsettled by agreement among the writers on the game is the advisability of taking out a no trumper third hand with a major suit when the second hand passes. Some writers separate the weak take out from the strong, condemning the first and recommending the second. This is on the theory that it is vital for the partner to know which it is: a strong take out or a weak rescue.

On page 114 of his "Auction Declarations" Milton Work gives a number of hands illustrating the disadvantage of the strong take out when the original no trumper is afraid it is a rescue and lets it alone. His solution of the problem is to eliminate the rescue in the major suits. The modern bidder does not see the necessity for this and substitutes the elimination of the no trumper that cannot stand a take out.

The trouble with Milton Work's theory is that it overlooks one of the most important elements in modern auction, the denial of suits. The losses on his illustrative hands are all due to the fact that the original no trumper has none of the take out suit.

With a good partner who can be depended on to take out a no trumper with any suit of five hearts or spades the molern player is shy about bidding no trumps unless he can support the take out in either major suit or is prepared to bid a suit or go back to no trumps.

When Milton Work seeks to prove by illustrative hands the disadvantage of the take out he is unfortunate in his selction, as not one of the hands that show a loss would be played at spades by any one who knew anything about modern bidding. Here they are:

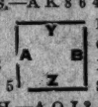
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
H.	A 10 xx	A K xx	K 10 xx
C.	K Q J	A x	A J 10 x
D.	K Q xxx	K Q J xxx	Q J x
S.	x	x	xx

Granted that these are all good original no trumpers, let us suppose that the third hand bids two spades when the secosd hand passes. The modern bidder would at once return to no trumps on any of them so as to deny the spades. Some might bid three diamonds on No. 2, but it is not good biding, as it increases the contract without any compensating advantage.

The effect of this denial will be to make the partner drop the spade bid unless he is very strong or has a two suiter, such as five hearts and five spades, in which case he will bid the hearts. If the denial comes in the form of a suit bid, such as three diamonds, then the third hand has an excellent opportunity to show whether his take out is weak or strong. Here is an illustration of such a case, the dealer's hand being very similar to Milton Work's No. 2:

H.—10 8 4
C.—8
D.—J. 7 4 2
S.—A K 8 6 4

H.—9 6 5 / C.—5 / C.—A 10 8 3 / S.—Q J 10 7 5



H.—K 7 3 / C.—Q J 9 7 3 / D.—9 6 5 / S.—9 2

H.—A Q J 2
C.—A K 10 6 4 3
D.—K Q
S.—5

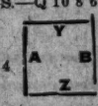
Z bid no trump, A passed and Y bid two spades, which B passed. Z does not know whether the take out is weak or strong and he does not care. His duty is simply to deny any support for that suit. In this hand he did it by declaring three clubs, as he cannot risk two no trumps if his partner has a trickless hand.

This A passes, and Y at once shows that if his spades are not wanted for trumps they are still useful as part of a no trumper, so he bids three no trumps. The result is four by cards, whereas the spade take out would have been a failure, neither that nor the clubs being able to reach game.

Recently we published the play at pirate of one of the Knickerbocker duplicate deals. At auction it was a good lesson in the value of the take out.

H.—Q 8 7 5
C.—5
D.—8 5 2
S.—Q 10 8 6 2

H.—J 10 / C.—Q 4 2 / D.—A J 7 6 4 / S.—5 4



H.—K 4 2 / C.—A 10 7 3 / D.—K Q 10 / S.—A 9 3

H.—A 9 6 3
C.—K J 9 8 6
D.—9 / S.—K J 7

Z bid no trump and A passed in many cases. Those who followed Milton Work's system of eliminating the rescue with a weak major suit passed with Y's cards and the no trumper went down for 180 points, which settled all chance of the top score for some of the players.

Those who bid two spades made 63 plus instead of losing 180, as they got three by cards and scored four honors. This is a difference of 243 in favor of the weak rescue.

It is rather interesting to note that one player who is strongly opposed to the weak rescue was driven into it on this deal by A's foolish bid of two diamonds, when he could have said nothing, led his diamonds and beaten the no trumper for three tricks.

At one of the tables at which A made this bid and Y went to the spades B supported the diamonds and Z went to three spades. A went on to four diamonds and made it, scoring 63 on the deal, as they had five honors between them. It does not seem to have occurred to B at any table to go no trumps himself.

My personal experience with those who are most strongly opposed to the invariable take out with five cards of either major suit, regardless of its strength or of the rest of the hand, indicates that they have never played it and really know nothing about it from a practical standpoint.

Any person who will take the trouble to deal out a hundred hands and will permute the three that are not the original no trump bid will probably find an astonishing percentage in favor of the invariable take out as compared with any system of distinguishing strength from weak rescues.

The moment one gets to defining the line that separates strength from weakness by elimnating the number of kings, queens or jacks that are essential to remove the hand from the stigma of being a rescue one opens the gate for all kinds of borderline hands that are open to argument and lead to confusion and mistrust.

The simplest rule to follow is to bid these take outs straight. If the no trumper cannot support the suit he must be able to deny it, either by going two no trumps or by bidding a suit. If his hand is not good enough to do either of these it is the original no trump bid that is at fault, not the take out.

A BROTH OF A PLUMBER

Is The Hero Of Harold MacGrath's 'The Luck Of The Irish'

Of a New York plumber who falls into a fortune and into love and into rough-and-tumble adventure about as fast as one can read the details.

That is, in general terms, the answer to anybody's question as to what it is made of—it being "The Luck of the Irish" (Harper and Bros.), the new book by Harold MacGrath.

William Grogan, called Bill, is Mr. MacGrath's plumber. He is a big fellow, athletically made, with the reddest of red hair, a sort of comedy face, an abundance of freckles and blue eyes into which one has to look but once to detect the soul of such a man as one may tie to without a doubt. Besides his muscle and his skill at his trade, Bill has an argot of the streets which all may hear, the beginnings of a public school eduation and a thirst for books, all and miscellaneous.

Hidden where nobody can see it, however, our hero has the heart of a dreamer. For three years his dreams in large part center about a pair of dainty feminine feet which trip twice a day past the basement window of his shop. He sees the rest of the girl not at all in those years. He will know the feet wherever he sees them, he believes. And presently his belief is justified. When he gets his $28,000 and starts on the Ajax for a tour of the world, there are the feet on board with him and a trifle more than sixty inches above them is the superlative face of Ruth Warren.

Ruth, it appears, is pursued. Bill becomes her guardian. He is jiu-jit-sued. He is blackjacked. His luck is tested by every variety of violence. Finally the chance comes profitably to employ his weight, his skilful fists and his vigor. And with the villains of the plot rounded up and battered up at Singapore the story goes on to an expected finish. Mr. MacGrath has done neater justice to no hero of romance in his long list than to this Bill Grogan, a broth of a plumber.

ANOTHER GERMAN DREAM NOW OVER

Military Critic Of Vossische Zeitung Tells Readers They Cannot Count On Japan

Copenhagen, October 25.—Capt. von Salzmann, military critic and Far Eastern expert of the Vossische Zeitung, of Berlin, warns his readers that they no longer have the right to count upon a future war between Japan and the United States, which has become a fixed idea with the average German and a definite element in the government's political calculations. This element, the captain writes, must be eliminated for a long time at least, and Germany instead must count upon Japan to enter into the Paris economic agreement and participate in an anti-German post-bellum business war.

Capt. von Salzmann takes his text from the recent speech in London of Viscount Chinda, Japanese Ambassador to Great Britain, in which he warned against German intrigue for the purpose of creating friction between Japan and the United States.

The captain also refers to the negotiations at Washington of Viscount Ishii, head of the Japanese mission to the United States. He says Japan and America, taking a lesson from the European conflict, apparently have determined that it is best to settle their problems by arbitration and friendly agreement, rather than by costly hostilities, and that it looks as though these nations would come to an agreement regarding China.

HATE IN TEUTON 'WIT'

Those Of Allied Nations In Switzerland Subjected To It

Will Irwin In Saturday Evening Post

To the English contingent here in Berne the Germans are as things that have no existence. The Germans are not quite so well controlled. I noticed on the first evening an elderly gentleman with a handsome, artistic hawk face, accompanied wherever he went by two ladies of ample proportions. I was told next day that he was a widely known Viennese comedian, who has obtained from his government the favor of taking his vacation in a land where there is something to eat.

Last night my wife found herself in the elevator with this trio. They stared at her hard. As she approached her floor she said "Deuxieme"—second.

"Ho!" said the comedian in French. "French!" I am told that all the scorn an actor knows was in his tone. "Ho-ho-ho!" roared the ladies. "French!" and their laughter followed her down the hall.

I got mine this evening after dinner. From the first I had marked floating in and out from the German table a rather handsome woman, but amply proportioned. She wore a wasp waist corset of the 1885 period and a pair of enormous diamond earrings—and of course other clothes. Whenever I passed her she looked me over from feet to head, even turning all the way round to continue the inspection. This evening I passed her on the way to the reading room. She was talking with a German man. "Ho! American!" she said very distinctly in French. "Ho-ho-ho! American!" said he. They have a nimble wit.

The top floor of this hotel, I believe, has rather thin partitions. One of the English contingent tells me that he found himself for a time in the next room to a German. Every morning, and nearly every evening, he heard something that excited his curiosity. There would be a splashing and a sound of running water. Then a booming German voice would say distinctly several times, "Gott strafe England!" The Briton, rather suspecting that this might be done for his benefit, finally consulted the valet on his floor. "What's it all about?" he asked.

"Well, you see, sir," replied the valet, "he has promised to say those words twice a day, and he is afraid he may forget, so he has engaged himself to do it while he is brushing his teeth. That helps him remember, sir!"

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ANITA STEWART AND EARLE WILLIAMS
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Episode 6 in 2 parts
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SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

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Up—Shanghai North To Nanking (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH....dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	16.25	17.15	23.00
SOOCHOW ....dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08
WUSIH .....dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.19	2.10
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.03	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
TANYANG....dep.	8.05	12.08	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG..dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06
NANKING.....arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.30	19.13	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW .....dep.	..	8.15.30	} T.P.R.	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU ...dep.	..	8.00	Second	..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN .....arr.	..	14.31	Day	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL.....dep.	..	17.00	} T.P.R.	..	..	..	..	..
PEKING .....arr.	..	19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
PEKING.....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35	} P.R.R.	..
TIENTSIN.....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.10		..
CENTRAL.....dep	..	..	..	..	..	13.50	} T.P.R.	..
TSINANFU....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.31	Second	..
PUKOW .....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	13.00	Day	..
NANKING....dep.	..	..	7.20	8.05	11.45	*14.20	18.35	24.20
CHINKIANG..dep.	..	..	9.00	10.11	13.30	16.06	18.16	1.07
TANYANG....dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	7.20	..	10.54	12.19	15.05	17.30	20.30	3.30
WUSIH .....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.25	13.04	16.00	18.29	..	4.31
SOOCHOW ....dep.	9.35	8.09	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.32
SHANGHAI NORTH....arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.20

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WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.30	8.10	11.10	13.15	16.00	18.10	19.50	21.30	SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.10	7.30	10.30	13.05	14.30	17.30	19.10	20.0
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.27	11.27	13.42	16.27	18.27	20.17	21.47	KIANGWAN dep	6.21	7.51	10.41	13.26	14.51	17.41	19.31	20.5
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.35	8.45	11.45	13.50	16.35	18.45	20.35	21.55	WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.45	8.05	11.05	13.50	15.25	18.05	19.45	21.1

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South ..... dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.30*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sunkiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.49	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kashing ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yehzah ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Cuangan ..... dep.	9.45	11.40	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7 00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Cuangan ..... dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yehzah ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12 39	15.51	18.40
Kashing ..... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sunkiang ..... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	*8.18*	*10.33*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South ..... arr.	*8.35*	*10.50*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield ..... dep	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North ..... arr	....	11 00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	...	17.20	....
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12 45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow	dep.	7.20	9.1s	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

PICTURES AND PLAYS FOR TOMMIES' XMAS

Entertainment to Be Given Tuesday Night at Victoria For Fund

A special patriotic entertainment to raise money for Tommies' Christmas will be given Tuesday evening, at the Victoria Theater. A good program has been arranged.

In addition to the latest films there will be songs and dances by Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Worcester and three playlets—"Clearly and Concisely," "A Honeymoon Tragedy," and "Between the Soup and the Savoury." In these three skits will appear Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Stokes, Miss E. A. Belbin, Mrs. Clarance Butler, Mr. E. P. Graham Barrow and Mrs. W. G. Worcester.

The proceeds will all go to the Tommies' Xmas Fund.

Shanghai Revolver Club

The November revolver competitions closed Nov. 30. In the Experts class, B. S. Chapman, American Co., S.V.C. won the silver bar and spoon with the excellent score of 185. In the Marksmans class, E. Essig, Swiss Rifle Club won the Experts medal and promotion to the coveted class. The conditions of the competition were 5 shots at 15 yards (Left hand) 5 shots at 20 yards (either hand) and 10 shots at 25 yards (either hand). Time limit for loading and firing 20 shots 5 minutes. Experts (Special) Class are compelled to fire 5 shots left and 5 shots right instead of 10 shots (either hand) at 25 yards which is a heavy handicap. Scorers of 180 in Experts Class receive a silver spoon. The following scores were made:

'Experts (Special) Class'	Score.	Time
R. E. Neale	180	4.50
K. D. Stewart	176	4.30
*Silver spoon.		
Experts Class		
B. S. Chapman	185	4.00*
J. H. Farquharson	179	4.40
St. G. R. Clark	178	4.10
Miss L. Negus	167	4.10
Mrs. K. D. Stewart	158	4.50
L. Kadoorie	155	4.00
*Silver bar and spoon.		
Marksman's Class		
E. Essig	173	4.40
Miss M. Radcliffe	171	4.50
L. R. Wheen	166	4.00
A. B. Puddicombe	142	4.00
R. A. Stuart	130	4.29
A. H. P. Koe	113	4.40
Fitzroy Lloyd	104	4.17
*Experts medal.		

Preliminary Competition

10 shots at 15 yards. 10 shots at 20 yards either hand. No time limit 150 points for marksman.

W. C. Younger	173*
J. C. Mantel	169*
Skinner Turner	160*
E. W. Stagg	156*
Mrs. E. Moller	153*
H. P. S.	200

*Marksman's Class in future competitions.

Music For Today

The program for the weekly Concert by the Public Band at the Town Hall at 4.30 this afternoon is as follows:

1. Overture "Les Cloches de Corneville" Planquette
2. (a) Song "Vieille Chanson" Borowsky
   (for String Instruments only)
   (b) Song "Erotik" Grieg
   (c) "Serenade" Moszkowsky
3. "Suite de Ballet" Gretry
   (a) Tambourin
   (b) Menuet
   (c) Gigue
4. Intermezzo "The Jewels of the Madonna" Wolf-Ferrari
5. Selection "La Navarraise" Massenet

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

WAR WILL BENEFIT THE DEVELOPMENT OF GOLF

One little effect of this war will be to kill—at any rate for the duration of the present generation—that element of luxuriousness which was creeping into golf towards the end of a long period of peace, according to an English writer on the game. Not that the game in its best settling ever lost the naturalness and the hardihood with which its early adherents were well content. At all the clubs of standing, seaside and inland, one found courses that were designed to punish the player for his mistakes rather than flatter him, and clubhouses that afford convenience rather than free indulgence. But the fact that golf became a fashionable pastime—the pursuit of nouveaux riches—as well as the health-giving creation of steady-going people—brought about the introduction, in a very large measure of the dilettantish attitude.

That development was not good for golf as a national game, he continues. Persons outside the fold were apt to obtain a totally wrong impression of it; they put it down as a namby-pamby sort of pastime, which individuals possessed of no virility played for the sake of its comfortable hollowness. They had never seen a golf course bristling with difficulties, and the members out to triumph over those difficulties; they had seen only a sylvan landscape, with people indolently knocking a ball about it, and a club house with a costly adornment and equipage as its obvious recommendation. Small wonder then that they came to the conclusion that golf was the game of the idle rich.

Be it said that clubs of this type were becoming increasingly common—or, perhaps one should say numerous, since they would have been hurt if anybody had called them common. There was a substratum of organisation that aimed at providing the last word in golfing luxury, and its influence was growing rapidly. To be sure, people could have spurned that if they had wished to do so, but allurements, while they may not be for the general good, are hard to withstand.

These golf clubs, softened by unrelieved pleasure, were not for the good of a robust game which, from time immemorial, had been played in a spirit of unsophistication, but they were drawing their memberships from people who had been used to the hardier side of the golfing life.

But anyhow all these signs have disappeared. Most of the luxury clubs have become severely practical. They are grazing sheep and growing potatoes; the members go out cadieless, and come back to enjoy any emergency rations which the clubhouse may provide. They have got out of the way of easy-going pleasure, and if they continue to lead the sterner golfing life after the war the game will be all the better for the change. If there are any luxury clubs that still try to conduct things on a handsome scale they are not likely to last long.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

OH I THINK IT'S JUST TERRIBLE!! YOU WANTED TO FIGHT AND THEY TURNED YOU DOWN
YES THE DOCTORS SAID THAT MY GLIMS WERE NO GOOD — I WAS AN AWFUL BUST ON THE UP AND DOWN— I COULDN'T SEE A THING—
AS CZAR NICK SAID "IT'S A NICE DAY AFTER THE REIGN"
HE'S A FOOTBALL REFEREE ALL WINTER Y'KNOW AND CAN SEE A FOUL HALF A MILE AWAY BUT NOW HE CAN'T TELL THE STATUE OF LIBERTY FROM THE FLATIRON BLDG
I NEVER YET SAW A WAITER WHO COULD ADD A CHECK WRONG ON HIM
THAT GUY CAN SEE A DIME FURTHER AWAY THAN YOU CAN SPOT A COAL SCUTTLE
THE OLD STUFF— HE GOT BLIND SUDDENLY— OLD STUFF— HE CAN'T SEE A HOLE IN A LADDER NOW
HOW DYE GET THAT WAY?
INDOOR SPORTS.
LISTENING TO THE OFFICE ATHLETE EXPLAIN TO THE STENOGRAPHER WHY IT IS THAT HE'S NOT GOING— "OVER THERE"

BERLIN DETERMINED TO SINK VATERLAND

U-Boat Said To Be Lying In Wait For Big Ships Seized By United States

An Atlantic port, Oct. 25.—Germany is keeping an eye on the leviathan, once the Vaterland, the pride of her merchant fleet, and the commanders of the U-boats have for two months been watching for her to leave America under the Stars and Stripes.

This is the belief of Captain Hans Mortensen, master of the American bark Paolina, which was sunk by a submarine on September 25 about 150 miles southwest of the Scilly Islands.

One of the first question the submarine captain asked Captain Hans was:

"When is the Vaterland going out?"

"I told him I had not seen the Vaterland when I was last in the United States," said Capt. Mortensen, "and that, as I had no wireless, I had no means of knowing what was going on in America. I had suspected for a long time that the U-boat captains had their minds bent and their hearts set on getting the big vessel they sought to make useless before the United States seized her.

"It was my impression also that a large portion of the crews on these submarines are made up from men who were in the merchant service of the Hamburg-American and North German-Lloyd lines. Some of the U-boat men were talking with my men while we were on the submarine's deck, and they admitted that they had been to New York many times on steamships of these two lines. When our fellows told them they were getting about $75 a month they expressed surprise saying they were getting about $20 in consideration of the hazardous service they were engaged in."

Golf Finals Today

The championship final between Capt. E. I. M. Barrett and Dr. N. H. Bolton will be played at Kiangwan this morning beginning at 10.30 and ending after tiffin. Mr. L. Evans will umpire the match.

Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Dec. 2—First Sunday in Advent. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. Preacher Rev. W. H. Elwin M.A. 11 a.m. Mattins and Litany. Smart in F. Anthem "The great day of the Lord." Martin. Hymns 50, 48, 51. Noon. Holy Communion 3 p.m. Childrens' Service. 5.30 p.m. Evensong (in Chapel) 6 p.m. Mission Service conducted by the Dean.

St. Andrew's Church Broadway.—Dec. 2.—10.30 a.m. Mattins and Holy Communion. Preacher—Rev. W. H. Elwin, M.A. 6 p.m. Evensong, Preacher—Rev. W. H. Elwin, M.A.

Service for English-speaking Chinese Address by the Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, d.d. at 4 p.m.

Union Church.—Sunday, Dec. 17—11 a.m. Preacher Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject The nature of the Christian fight; Chant 41; Anthem "Grant, we beseech Thee" (Booth); Hymns 42, "Let God arise," 393. 6 p.m. Preacher Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject Cyrus, King of Persia; Chant 138; Anthem "Thou knowest, Lord," (Purcell); Hymns 69, 169, 573, 7 p.m. Holy Communion, Hymns 479, 482.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads).—On Sunday the services in the above will be conducted as follows:— Morning 11 a.m. by Mr. W. M. Danner, American Secretary of the Mission to Lepers. Evening 6 p.m. by Rev. W. H. Warren.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday service, 11 a.m. Subject:—"Ancient and Modern Necromancy, alias Mesmerism and Hypnotism Denounced." Sunday School, 10 a.m. Wednesday evening, 6 p.m. Reading Room, No. 21 Nanking Road, 10.30 to 12.30.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield, Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: The Rev. W. P. Roberts, B.D.

American Song Service—4:30 p.m. at Palace Hotel, Leader, Mr. Walter Hearn; Speaker, Mr. W.M. Danner on "Work among Lepers." Mr. C. M. Walker will sing.

Sunday Service League—Mr. Gilbert McIntosh, superintendent of the Presbyterian Mission Press, will speak on "Visions" at 5 o'clock this afternoon at Martyrs' Memorial Hall, 120 Szechuen Road. Special music.

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..Building Contractor	..Stenographer
..Building Superintendent	..Bookkeeper
..Structural Engineer	..Fire Ins. Inspector
..Structural Draftsman	..Fire Ins. Adjuster
..Mechanical Engineer	..Fire Ins. Expert
..Mechanical Draftsman	..Sanitary Engineer
..Civil Engineer	..Plumber
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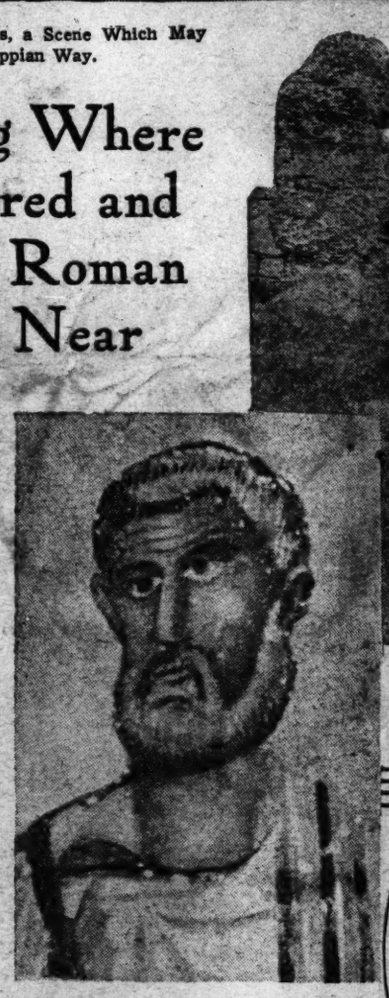
Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd.

St. Peter Preaching to the First Roman Christians in the Catacombs, a Scene Which May Have Occurred in the Newly Excavated Area on the Appian Way. From the Painting by Jan Styka.

The House in Rome Where St. Peter Lived and Taught

Remains of the Dwelling Where the Chief Apostle Labored and Ministered to the First Roman Christians Unearthed Near the Ancient Appian Way by a Franciscan Monk



Very Early Portrait of St. Peter in the Catacomb of St. Marcellinus, Believed to Have Been Painted from Life.

WHILE the great war has been raging a Franciscan monk, quietly working in Rome, has discovered actual remains of the house of St. Peter and other vestiges of the early years when the great Apostle was building up the Church in the Eternal City.

These discoveries are of supreme interest to all Christians and especially to Catholics. The life and labors of St. Peter in Rome form the most vital chapter in the early history of the Church, but the records concerning them are very meagre. This is not surprising, because at the time St. Peter was guiding the new-born Church its members were hunted and despised, forced to carry on their worship in secret underground places and were subject to the dreadful persecution of Nero, who put a vast number of Christians, sometimes estimated as high as 100,000, to death with horrible cruelties.

The learned Franciscan monk, whose name is Brother Damiano, was assigned a few years ago to the Monastery of the Basilica of St. Sebastian. This extremely ancient church stands upon the Appian Way, that thoroughfare lined with ancient Roman tombs and monuments, beneath which the first Christians excavated their catacombs. This region is closely associated with traditions of St. Peter.

Brother Damiano was thoroughly familiar with the historical and archaeological writings concerning the life of St. Peter and St. Paul in Rome. He knew the locality that was indicated with much probability as the place of their residence, but he wished to discover, if possible, actual remains of the buildings they had occupied. Day after day he labored with his pick, sifting the soil which is more laden with sacred and historic treasures than any other in the world.

One day he struck a wall, and when he had cleared away some of the surrounding earth a glimpse of color met his joyful eyes. Subsequent investigation proved that he had found a very early forgotten catacomb of the second century A. D. It was decorated with sacred symbols and portraits of apostles, early saints and Christians, in remarkably fresh and brilliant colors.

Italian Government experts were called in to assist the monk in his researches. The catacomb and the soil around it proved a mine of archaeological treasures. About one hundred feet from the catacomb were found the foundations of a small stone house. One of the stones bore the inscription, "Domus Petri," indicating that it had been the home of St. Peter.

The inscription had evidently been put there by some early Christian, probably not later than the second century A. D. It was presumably placed on the house that had actually been occupied by the Apostle in order to mark it for the veneration of later generations. It is not likely that any mistake could have been made concerning the identity of the house at a date so near the Apostle's lifetime.

From the chronicles of Eusebius and other early fathers of the Church it is known that St. Peter spent the last years of his life in Rome, beginning perhaps as early as 42 A. D. and ending between 64 and 68.

Traditions indicate that St. Peter and St. Paul occupied a small house near the Appian Way, where the earliest disciples gathered in Rome. For nearly two thousand years the little Church of "Domine, Quo Vadis" (Lord, Whither Goest Thou?) has stood upon this thoroughfare. The tradition says that St. Peter, appalled by persecution and wearied by dissensions among his own followers, was about to leave Rome when he was met upon the Appian Way by a figure of the Saviour bearing His cross.

St. Peter then asked, "Lord, whither goest thou?" to which the Saviour replied, "I go to Rome to be crucified a second time." St. Peter then fell to the earth, overcome with remorse and penitence.

The memory of St. Peter is also very closely associated with the catacomb of St. Priscilla, on the Via Salaria, where, according to tradition, he instructed the faithful and administered baptism. It was concealed beneath the villa of an ancient Senatorial Roman family that had been converted to Christianity.

St. Peter met his death during the great Neronian persecution, which began in July, 64, during which thousands of Christians were fed to the wild beasts, burned as living torches and otherwise put to death in the most dreadful and fantastic manner.

Concerning the manner of the Apostle's death the Christian chronicler Origen says: "Peter was crucified at Rome with his head downward, as he himself had desired to suffer."

The place of St. Peter's execution is believed to have been the Neronian Gardens, on the Vatican Hill, where, according to Tacitus, "the burning of the living torches" and the other grewsome scenes of Nero's persecution occurred. He was then buried at the foot of the Vatican Hill, on the Via Cornelia, in the same district.

At a later date, about the beginning of the Valerian persecution in 258, the remains of St. Peter, together with those of St. Paul, were removed to a vault on the Appian Way, where the Basilica of St. Sebastian now stands.

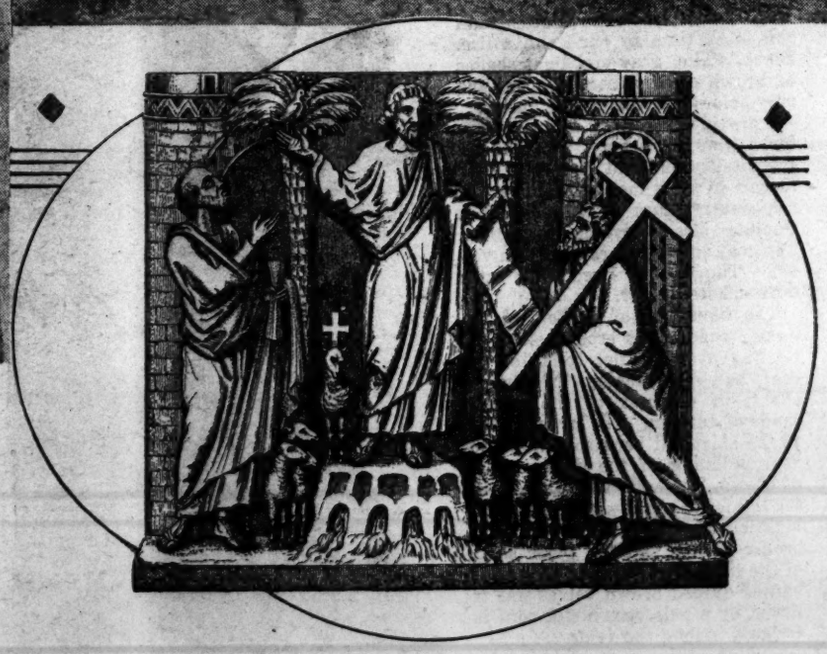
The remains of St. Peter were later restored to their former resting place at the foot of the Vatican Hill, and upon this sacred site the emperor, Constantine the Great, ordered the erection of a magnificent church dedicated to St. Peter. This stood until the sixteenth century, when it was replaced by the present Cathedral of St. Peter, the greatest church in Christendom.

The weight of evidence indicates that the first centre of Christian worship in Rome, when St. Peter was teaching the new religion, was around the Church of St. Sebastian, on the Appian Way. The remains of St. Peter and St. Paul were certainly at one time preserved in the church. The catacombs of the earliest period in this vicinity are those of Callistus and Praetextatus. The Appian Way, in spite of its importance, was bordered by many obscure poor dwellings in the imperial period and was therefore a suitable place for Christian converts. It was the highroad to Pompeii and Puteoli, and near it lived many stablemen and horse dealers, who attended to the Romans who were traveling to those fashionable pleasure resorts.

The catacombs are honeycombed with galleries, which are still far from being thoroughly explored. It is stated that if placed in a straight line they would reach the length of Italy. The number of graves is estimated at two millions.

In St. Sebastian and the older catacombs there are many pictures of St. Peter and St. Paul which must be regarded as authentic likenesses, having been made by persons who had seen the Apostles or copied from original likenesses. There is a striking agreement between the different portraits.

The Ancient Appian Way of Rome, Where Brother Damiano Has Made His Remarkable Discoveries, as It Looks To-day.



Very Remarkable Symbolical Sculpture Recovered from the Catacombs, Showing the Saviour Giving the Law of the Gospel to St. Peter and St. Paul. High Authorities Assert That the Figure on the Saviour's Right-hand Is St. Peter.

My "Duo-Tone" Creations By Lady Duff-Gordon

How to Attain an Artistic Blend of Two Colors in One Gown and a Warning Against Inexpert Handling of More Than Two Shades in a Robe

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

A Stately Dinner Gown That Is a Perfect Example of Lucile's Duotone Creations. Note That the Back of the Two-tone Gown on the Right Is as Graceful as the Front, an Exceptional Fact in Dresses.

By Lady Duff Gordon
("Lucile")

"TWO colors always harmonize. It is the introduction of the third that makes the trouble as the triangle in marriage."

These were the words of a brilliant artist, a friend of mine. They often recur to me as I design new gowns, create new modes. They are indisputably true. Any color will blend with any other. Some seem to wed more happily than others, but this because the eyes are more accustomed to their union. We are advancing in knowledge of the possibilities of color combinations. It was a comparatively short while ago that no nation save the French ever attempted the union of green and blue of mauve and yellow, of pink and red. But we see on many well gowned persons to-day the exquisite approximation of a flower garden in midsummer luxuriance. And why not?

Nature flings her colors away as lavishly as a spendthrift his gold. The rainbow is nature's object lesson in the rich and beautiful mingling of all the colors.

One of the human documents of the stage is Maude Adams' letter to her mother in which she advised her parent "never to wear more than three colors at one time, better one less than three." There was prudence in that advice. Three colors, or seven, may be combined, but their successful or pleasing combination requires a director who knowns color and has a genius for effecting its union.

On this page I show you two of my duotone gowns. Evening gowns both, and examples of the happy mingling of two shades.

The dark brocade of the skirt of one has an effective foil in the bodice of pale-colored net. In the broad fur bands about the sleeves I have denoted both of the combining shades. Into the ornaments are woven the two dominant shades.

A study of the first of these gowns, that which is represented by a front and back view, will yield you profitable ideas in color combination. The second evening dress, of nearly diaphanous material, is a study in duotone, in which the colors are less pronounced and the impression made is delicate rather than striking.

A pleasing combination of two shades of the same color. One of the loveliest afternoon gowns ever fashioned in my atelier was of taffeta in a rich shade of blue, and chiffon of a paler shade. To wear with this toilette I designed a hat of dark blue straw trimmed with saucy wings of a lighter shade, the same tone as that of the chiffon used in the gown. Dark blue pumps and pale blue hose completed a symphony in two tones. The only touch of white in the costume was afforded by the white gloves. True, I might have advised blue gloves, but my taste was always rebels at other than the sober tints in our hand attire. Black, white, gray and light shades of brown always seemed to me the only colors permissible for gloves.

I provided for early autumn wear for a glowing beauty, who exuded the vitality she had drawn in with the air in a six months residence at her country place on Long Island, a duotone street costume in brown. The coat and skirt are of brown velvet. The coat is lined with satin three shades lighter.

The blouse is of chiffon of the lighter shade. Its broad collar, extending over the flat collar of the coat, had a lightening, brightening effect, in contrast to the sombre shade of autumn. The large pockets of the skirt fell back somewhat, revealing lining of the lighter shade of brown. The cuffs were faced with the lighter shade of satin. The combination of colors was continued in bronze pumps and the paler shade of the silk stockings. The broad turban of draped brown velvet was relieved by a pale brown silk cord interlaced among the folds.

An Evening Gown in Which the Duotone Is Caried Out for the Most Part in Gauze and Chiffon.

Fur Garments Eliminate Economy

Skimping Of Material In Frocks And Suits Abandoned In The Making Of Coats That Call For The Most Expensive And Exquisite Of Pelts

By Eleanor Hoyt Brainerd

New York, October 21.—Women may be economising on their clothes, but any concessions the fashion autocrats have made to this tendency have been outside the province of furs.

Frocks and suits as a rule show less fur trimming than did last year's models and make use of less material than was introduced into those same last year's models. Materials, cloths in particular, are scarce and so skirts have been robbed of fulness and the tubelike silhouette indorsed by the French fashion makers; but when it comes to fur coats, there, apparently, the designers have made up for enforced economies elsewhere.

Never have fur coats and evening coats fur trimmed been so recklessly lavish in their quantities of fur, so spectacularly elegant and luxurious. Naturally this applies chiefly to fur garments and evening coats of the highest class, but even the cheapest fur coats make a valiant effort to attain prodigal amplitude and picturesqueness.

It is one of the perverse whims of fashion that just when frocks are collapsing to the uttermost degree fur coats should take on enveloping fulness. Some of the coat lines, to be sure, are straight or approximately straight in line, but the straightness is allied to great width and very often is secured by some sort of cape arrangement for the upper part of the coat. Indeed, a large percentage of the handsomest fur coats are as much cape as coat and the number of models that are altogether cape is large.

At the topmost notch of the scale are great, all enveloping garments of sable, ermine and chinchilla. The cost of sable and chinchilla used in such quantities would seem prohibitive, but evidently merchants and designers count upon sale for such garments, and there are doubtless women who will justify this confidence.

Full length coats of sable, big, shapeless, supplemented by deep capes and enormous collars, are made up of exquisite pelts and priced at figures appalling even now when we are used to hearing familiar talk of billions.

Ermine wraps are more numerous than those of sable and less expensive; yet they, too, are priced at altitudes calculated to freeze the blood of the casual inquirer. Wonderfully lovely the evening wraps of ermine are if one can look at them without prejudice. One model was as much cape as coat and fell in snowy amplitude from neck to heels. The huge collar was of chinchilla and the draped armholes were faced and bordered with the silvery gray furs, as were the fronts; but the lining was of brilliant rose and silver brocade.

Another ermine coat of unmarred whiteness had the largest of all large collars and wide straight sleeves and was lined in purple brocade velvet. And still another ermine model was a full length cape whose great cape collar was fringed narrowly in tiny black ermine tails. But, though one does see those super coats of very costly fur, even the extravagantly expensive models are not usually so criminally expensive as the sable and ermine creations.

Moleskin is more popular than ever and lends itself wonderfully well to the types of coats and capes that are now the mode. It is so supple that it drapes gracefully, even in the most extreme lines, and so light that it is not uncomfortable even when used in great quantity. Then, too, its color and lustre are very beautiful, it harmonises with almost any color and it is very generally becoming. What more could one ask?

Well, one might ask that it would wear well; but why reproach for its one failing a fur otherwise so impeccable?

Every sort of modish fur garment is made up in moleskin—long capes, short capes, long coats, short coats, stoles and collars of every imaginable style.

Sometimes the mole is entirely self trimmed; sometimes it is combined with other fur. Many very handsome molecoats have ermine trimmings, used sparingly but effectively, as in the case of a model whose moleskin body was made to blouse a trifle in front and left open to show a high necked ermine edged waistcoat, the fronts also being narrowly edged in ermine. A sketch of this coat, reproduced on this page, shows the clever way in which this waistcoat and collar idea is handled; but the beauty of the fur no black and white drawing can even hint.

Taupe dyed fox trims some good moleskin models, and the dark brown, long haired furs are all used with mole, as is seal.

Seal and caracul are probably, after mole, the pelts most frequently used for handsome coats of prices not prohibitive. Often these two are combined, as in the long straight wrap of our sketch, which has a deep cape collar of seal, a deep cape section, seal bordered, and a deep seal border on the coat bottom.

To wear such a coat as this gracefully one must needs be slender. Indeed all of the smartest fur coats of the season cry aloud for slender wearers. One might think that their vague shapelessness would disguise billowing and overbuxom lines, but in spite of their fulness they are garments of very clever line and they should have their own way. A stout woman usually looks absolutely mountainous in one of these coats or capes, though occasionally one runs across a long model of flowing lines that would be kind to plumpness.

Even more difficult to wear than the capelike and full straight line fur coats are the fur coats narrow of shoulder, immensely high of collar, gridled in quite closely at the waist and flaring very full below. A funny, bunchy silhouette this coat gives, but many of the Paris houses indorse it, and it has an amusing quaintness upon the right woman.

Such a coat is usually banded deep with contrasting fur to match the collar, and the deep band of contrasting fur is greatly liked for various types of coats. Sometimes two furs are used in such equal quantities that one cannot be said to trim the other.

A collar of beaver, let us say, rises high about the wearer's head but falls in deep cape fashion over a coat of seal. The seal is banded from coat bottom to hips in beaver. The cuffs of beaver run up the seal sleeve to the elbow. Or perhaps mink, running round the figure, makes the big collar, the open, wide sleeves, the body of the coat down to the waise line, and below the seal falls, full and widening as it descends.

Beaver is well liked in both coats and small furs, but the less beautiful nutria is more generally used for trimmings, is indeed one of the pelts most used. It is not particularly beautiful in texture but is soft and pretty in color and is easily handled and reasonable in price.

Opossum has these same desirable qualities and it too is greatly used, but Paris remains true to its lapin among inexpensive furs. This rabbit skin is dyed and at its best is very good looking indeed, though at its worst it is inexpressibly shabby.

Short coats of fur are not many, the short cape and cape collar or stoles being preferred; but there are some smart looking models, loosely belted affairs with the usual big collar. These are trying to any save a very slim figure but are far more comfortable for walking than the rather burdensome long coats.

Capes reaching to the waist or a trifle below and so cut that in front they form surplice waistcoats drawn in snugly to the figure are built up of mole, seal and other supple furs and there are some chic little box coats and full boleros.

The big cape stoles, falling low around shoulders and back and ending in long stole scarfs in front, is tremendously popular in kolinsky and similar furs, with tail fringe for border, but is being so generally shown in cheap peltry that already one becomes rather prejudiced against it.

The shoulder cape with coachman's collar and the cape falling below the waist in the back but rounding up sharply in front are successful models and the big, wide, rectangular collar of last winter reappears. All of these will substitute for coats over warm one piece frocks except in very cold weather and look uncommonly well over the simple but chic models in duvetyn, serge, velvet and satin, which are deservedly popular.

Going back to the subject of extravagant elegance in coats and capes one finds oneself confronted by the loveliest and most luxurious evening coats a season has ever brought forth. Yes, verily women are going to confine their economies to their frocks and cover those frocks with splendors.

Now, seriously, what is the use of putting aside all gorgeous and full dress evening frocks, robing oneself in petit diner gowns of black and crow blue and gray and then donning a cape coat one-third sable or ermine or mink and two-thirds regal metal brocade?

Every French house has apparently cut loose in this matter of evening coats. The garments cover the frock entirely and are usually very full, though clinging about shoulders and chest. There is inevitably a Brobding-nagain fur collar that, when turned up rises almost to the top of the head at the back and sides and often covers all of the face save the eyes and forehead.

Sleeves, if sleeves there be, are usually loose and straight and deeply fur cuffed; but, very often the garment is a long cope with only some sort of arm hole openings, through which the arms may be passed at will. These openings may have cuffs of fur or may be hidden by drapery, and many long evening copes have no arm hole openings at all.

Frequently an evening cape of velvet or brocade falls full from a very deep yoke of fur, the yoke in some cases descending quite to the elbow.

While metalic brocades are chosen for a large percentage of the handsomest French evening coats, always with the lavish trimming of fur, it is doubtful whether these models are really so charming as those of velvet and fur. The latter have a warmth of color and texture that the brocades lack and velvet always lends itself royally to collusion with fur.

Take a long cloak of exquisite rose velvet, for instance. Band it with moleskin almost up to the hip line. Give it deep cuffs and a big swathing scarf collar of the moleskin and you have an evening coat to conjure with, yet practical withal.

Sometimes the velvet coat has less fur trimming and is embroidered effectively in dull old metal or in queer ancient looking colors and designs. The Oriental colorings and designs are good where embroidery is used; but after all embroiding plays a small part in the evening coats of the year.

Brocade and fur, velvet and fur—these are the themes, with occasional digressions into plain satin and fur or even velvet finished wool and fur. The last mentioned is very good looking in soft, warm colorings—light fruity reds, rose tones, certain medium blues, light grays, &c.

If velours de laine, duvetyn, Bolivia or other soft cloth is chosen it is effectively lined with satin or brocade and heavily trimmed in fur. Good woolen cloths are becoming so expensive, however, that there is little point in using wool instead of velvet, and velvet is decidedly preferable for evening wear.

And, by the way, the woman who really does want to economise can have a medium or dark toned velvet and fur evening coat lined with warm color which will do duty, by reason of its elegance and smartness of line for evening wear, yet because of dark or sober tone will serve for afternoon toilettes too.

A lovely cape coat of tete de negre velvet lined in old red and profusely trimmed in skunk was a case in point; and more costly but very adaptable was an imported model in deep purple velvet, gray and silver brocade lined and trimmed with chinchilla squirrel.

Two materials sometimes enter into one coat. The lower part of the coat will be velvet perhaps, while the upper part will be fashioned of a metal brocade; or a big loose model on kimono lines will be built up of white satin brocade in gorgeous flowers of silver and many Oriental colors, and from the hips down will lapse into black velvet.

The Chinese and Japanese influences are clearly emphasised in various coat details, particularly in sleeve and shoulder; and here and there one sees a model that is distinctly reminiscent of mandarin coat or kimono.

The plain satin evening coat is shown in every collection and can be effectively made up for a price below that of a good velvet or brocade coat, though the fur used on one is about the same as that used on the other. And lavish fur trimming is needed even more for there one sees a model that is disbrocade, because the satin has a colder look.

Worth has turned out some very beautiful satin evening coats, as have Doeuillet, Paquin and other makers; and just to show that he hasn't chosen satin from sordid motives of economy the designer may line the satin throughout with velvet and load it with a costly fur.

GERMAN GIRLS AT FRONT

Washington, November 16.—The German undersecretary for war, replying in the Reichstag to the complaint that German girls were forced to work at the front, admits that they were deported and that such action was necessary to exercise the proper moral and religious supervision over them.

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Automobiles

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1917

ENGLAND SEEKS FUEL FOR AUTOS AT HOME

Development Of All Supplies Expected To Produce 200,000,000 Gallons A Year

Just as the war forced the development of the dye industry in this country, it is fixing attention in Great Britain on the development of home motor fuel resources, and according to E. Halde. an Dennison, United States Consul at Birmingham, it is expected that the total output will be made to reach 200,000,000 gallons year, or twice the amount of gasoline imported by Great Britain annually before the war.. Mr Dennison says:

"In addition to plans for developing the fuel resources of Ireland, two steps that may have far-reaching effects upon the supply of home-produced motor fuel have just been taken by the British Government. They concern petroleum and benzol. As regards the former, a bill has been introduced into Parliament giving the Government power to develop the latent petroleum resources of this country. At present the production of this fuel is a negative quantity, though for the period 1891-1900 there was an average annual production of 67 tons, this decreasing to a mere 8 tons in the ensuing decade, and then ceasing altogether. Experts are satisfied that, given proper development, good supplies will be tapped, since signs of the occurrence of petroleum exist in many parts of the country. For instance, in Staffordshire, which is in the Birmingham district, it occurs in the coal measures of Longton.

"The great shortage existing in the supply of gasoline and its high price has resulted in drawing attention to coal gas, and its use as an alternative fuel is growing rapidly. In this district many firms are beginning to use coal gas to either augment their inadequate gasoline allowance or to keep their vehicles running in the absence of any gasoline supplies. The Walsall Corporation has been experimenting with this new fuel with such success that it is understood all the motor buses owned by that municipality are about to be altered for running on coal gas. If a reasonably light metal container for compressed gas could be placed on the market there would be a big future for this fuel. With compressed gas the distance that could be covered on one charge would be much greater than is at present the case with gas at atmospheric pressure. (A report on the use of city gas as fuel for motor omnibuses in Scotland appeared in Commerce Reports for Aug. 21, 1917.)

"The Government has also decided to investigate the possibilities of Irish peat as a fuel. Peat is one of many available sources of alcohol. Most engines can be run on a half-and-half mixture of alcohol and both of the spirits comprising this mixture are produced in the United Kingdom—the former in unlimited quantities, since it is a vegetable product, and the latter to the extent of about 100,000,000.) This means that the country ought to be able to produce 200,000,000 gallons annually of an alcohol-benzol motor fuel, or nearly twice the amount of gasoline that was being imported annually before the war."

WOMEN EAGER FOR AUTO INSTRUCTION

Many In Training For War Work Learn To Drive And Make Repairs

New York, November 10.—Unusual activities on the part of women who have volunteered their services in connection with work helpful to our Government is in evidence everywhere. The National League for Women's Service at the outbreak of this war lost no time in starting many lines of study in which women could perfect themselves in order to fill positions heretofore looked upon as man's work.

The aid this league has already rendered manifests itself all over the country as women have replaced thousands of men in many lines of endeavor. The automobile has proved an important auxiliary, and not only in the larger cities have women trained to care for and operate motor cars but in the rural districts also.

Mrs. F. K. Rupprecht of Greenwich, Conn., is a keen supporter of the project and pointed the way to sixteen women of that city in the necessity of preparedness. Equipment was got together by the Atkinson Automobile School of this city and sent to Greenwich. An instructor is furnished two days of each week until the women in training prove proficient to not only drive motor cars but make repairs as well.

Within the past few months the Atkinson school has trained several hundred women for war work and classes are planned to start in other nearby towns at early dates.

GEAR BOX AND ENGINE EMERGENCY AUTO BRAKE

By William H. Stewart, Jr.

Few motorist realise what an efficient braking system they have in the gear box combined with the engine. A thoroughly reliable braking effect may be obtained which will save the brake linings and may even save life in case the brakes fail. A case comes to mind of a driver in Maine who took two ladies down a mile or more of mountain road and killed both, including himself, at the bottom. The brakes had failed, and he did not know what else to do but steer until death overtook him.

However, such knowledge is more general now, the only difficulty being that people do not know what gears to use. Fortunately, the problem is a very simple one. If the clutch is engaged, and the gears in a speed, it is evident that there is a positive drive from the engine right through to the rear wheels. It must be equally evident if the car is running down hill and the clutch and gears engaged, the engine being dead, that the rear wheels will drive the engine. This requires work to be done, and the effect on the wheels is to slow them down. It becomes then simply a question of choosing the gears which will cause the rear wheels to do the most work.

It will readily be seen that this must be the low speed. On the direct drive (which is the high speed in a three speed gearset) the engine revolves once to turn the drive shaft once. But on low gear the engine may revolve three or four times, depending on the size of the gears. If the drive is reversed the engine must revolve three or four times for every revolution of the drive shaft. As this gives three of four times the drag that would be given by the high gear, it is evident that it should be used.

This may not seem to be very hard work, but that is because we have not yet considered the reduction of gearing that takes place at the differential. This varies with different cars, but one may as well call it four to one. That is, the drive shaft turns four times to drive the differential and axles once. If we reverse this the wheels turning once will drive the drive shaft four time. If the low gear is in mesh the engine will revolve four times for every turn of the drive shaft, making sixteen revolutions of the engine to one of the rear wheels. If high gear were used the engine would turn over only four times. By using the low gear we get four times the braking effect. If we have a four-cylinder engine we have twice the braking effect. If we have a four-cylinder engine we have two strokes of the pistons for each revolution, making thirty-two strokes of the pistons for each revolution of the rear wheels.

The question arises as to whether suction or compression is used. Most people say compression, as they know how difficult it is to crank an engine over compression. But it is not difficult to spin an engine once it is started, as the release of compression helps the fly-wheel along. If in doubt try spinning an engine by hand with the compression cocks open and again with them closed. It will be found much harder if cocks are closed. The condition of suction above the pistons is opposed by atmospheric pressure below the pistons, making a heavy resistance. This is not only reasonable, but may be readily tested out in practice.

To try it out on a car choose a moderately steep hill and go down on low gear, clutch in, and ignition off. Try varying the speed with the throttle. It will be found that the car slows down when throttle is closed, and speeds up when throttle is opened. The practice of using the engine as a brake is advisable, especially on steep mountain roads. It insures safety, saves the brakes, and cools the engine, which should be reason enough for doing it. The usual procedure is to use the foot brake for a while and then to change to the emergency brake. This relieves the brake linings, but does not cool the drums, as the two brakes, internal and external, use the same drum. So by using the engine and gears the brakes are relieved of much duty. The engine is cooled by this process, as cold gasoline vapor is drawn into the engine from the carburetor. This is a decided advantage, as the gasoline spray softens the carbon on cylinder wall and pistons, and so enables it to burn away more readily when the engine starts firing.

If this is continued too long, however, another effect is produced which is not so desirable. All the time the engine is being driven this way oil is being siphoned to the top of the piston due to the unusually strong suction while throttled down. This effect is the more pronounced if the piston rings are faulty or the cylinders worn out of round. While the engine is working normally the oil is pushed down by the force of the explosion and so does not accumulate in the cylinder head. But when the engine is used as a brake the tendency toward misfiring due to oil is increased.

Do not wait for an emergency before trying out the above suggestion. Try it every time you go down a very steep hill. Get so used to it that it becomes second nature. Then when the emergency comes you can save your car and the lives of all in it without any hesitancy, and a knowledge of what to do will give you far greater confidence every time you start down a steep road.

Helpful Hints For The Automobilist

Ignition Failure

In a recent tour in a car equipped with a battery ignition system, the system suddenly failed to work properly resulting in engine stoppage. At first thought the battery was blamed but an inspection showed the wires to be tightly in place and the cells up to charge. Tracing further from the battery, the ignition unit itself was concluded to be failing. The distributer cover was removed. With the ignition switch turned to "on" position the interrupter points were moved with the fingers in the hope of noticing if a slight arcing occurred but it did not. A closer examination of the unit revealed a short circuit of the coil wire. This properly insulated with tape and the movement of the points showed arcing after which the engine was started and ran well thereafter.

Loose Rims

Many automobile owners are aware that something is wrong when a rattle or loud squeak is emitted by one of the wheels. Quite often a loose spoke is given as the cause but in ninety per cent of the cases it is caused by a loose rim. The rim when in this condition is permitted to move over the felloe and the continual slapping not only is offending but more often gives indication of lack of safety. If the rim is loose merely because the lugs are not tight it is a simple matter to tighten them but if it is caused by the lugs being worn or the rim slightly over-size, it will mean much work to keep the rim in place for any length of time. The writer obtained fairly good results for short periods by driving wooden wedges between rim and wheel near the points of lug attachment and also by shimming the lugs. It is not likely that the rim will come off even if the car is driven for hundreds of miles but the sound is very annoying and in the remote event that the wheel receives excessive side thrust it may damage the rim permanently.

Failure of Oil Gauge

In cars equipped with oil pressure gauges, and a piston-type oil pump, the owner often is at a loss to know why the gauge does not register, knowing that there is sufficient oil in the engine. This trouble may be caused by a leaky pump. It may be put into action in many cases by priming. In doing this disconnect the oil line back of the gauge and while the engine is running slowly squirt oil into the feed line by means of an oil can. Continue doing this until oil is squirted back through the feed line after which the line should be connected.

Clutch Troubles

In cars with unit power plants clutch trouble is likely to develop for which no remedy seems to be available. Spinning and grabbing are common in many cars regardless of the design of the clutch and after a lot of useless experimentation with dressings, adjustments and refacing, the owner usually gives up in despair and is willing to put up with the trouble rather than tinker further. In many of these cases the trouble may be caused by the clutch shaft being out of alignment, throwing the clutch out of true and in the case of a disc design causing the plates to bind. In the cone it will cause the clutch to take hold with a pronounced jerk which the owner concludes is due to a dry facing or improper adjustment. This lack of alignment may extend to the gearset with the result that the front bearing is cramped which brings on a disagreeable noise.

Handling the Windshield

When attempting to raise or lower the upper half of a ventilating windshield be careful that the shield is grasped at both ends. Do not try to raise or lower it from one side only, because if the glass holder should be a little weak it will result in a broken pane.

Examine the Spark Plugs

It is poor policy to refrain from making an inspection of the spark plugs a few times a year, regardless of the performance they are giving. Many owners do not look at the plugs so long as the engine keeps running, but much better operation may be had if the plug ends are clean and properly adjusted. Also, users of porcelain plugs may occasionally find an insulator chipped. The chip may fall into the combustion chamber and if not blown out with the exhaust it may get lodged between piston and cylinder scoring the metal. You may not recover the piece already broken off, but by replacing the plug or insulator you prevent more pieces from breaking off.

Tire Inflation

There came to the writer recently an owner who stated that it was his misfortune to have more tire trouble per week than any six owners in his neighborhood, that if there were a tack or nail on the road one of his tires was sure to pick it up and puncture the tube. This owner gave very little attention to his tires and tried to combat the nuisance by getting more tires, and those of better make. The high-price ones seemed no better than the cheaper with respect to their puncturing proclivities. This owner's trouble when investigated proved to be caused by under-inflation, by running the tires so soft that they easily "picked up" such objects as nails, tacks and small, sharp stones. After the subject of proper inflation was explained the jinx apparently disappeared. During the warm weather watch the tire pressures, see that the tires are inflated to recommended pressures and get a tire caliper which measures the bulge of the side walls. If the car is heavily loaded on a long run the pressure might be slightly higher than usual—perhaps three pounds the exact figure depending upon the added load. That is why it is so important to get not only the proper pressure but the proper wall shape with that pressure. It is possible to partly flatten a four inch tire with eighty pounds of air by overloading it sufficiently.

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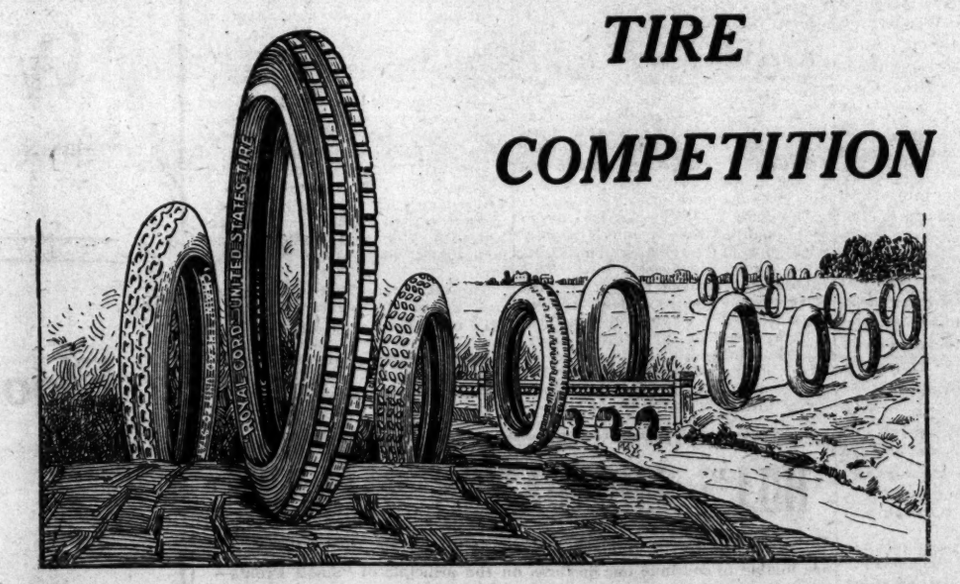

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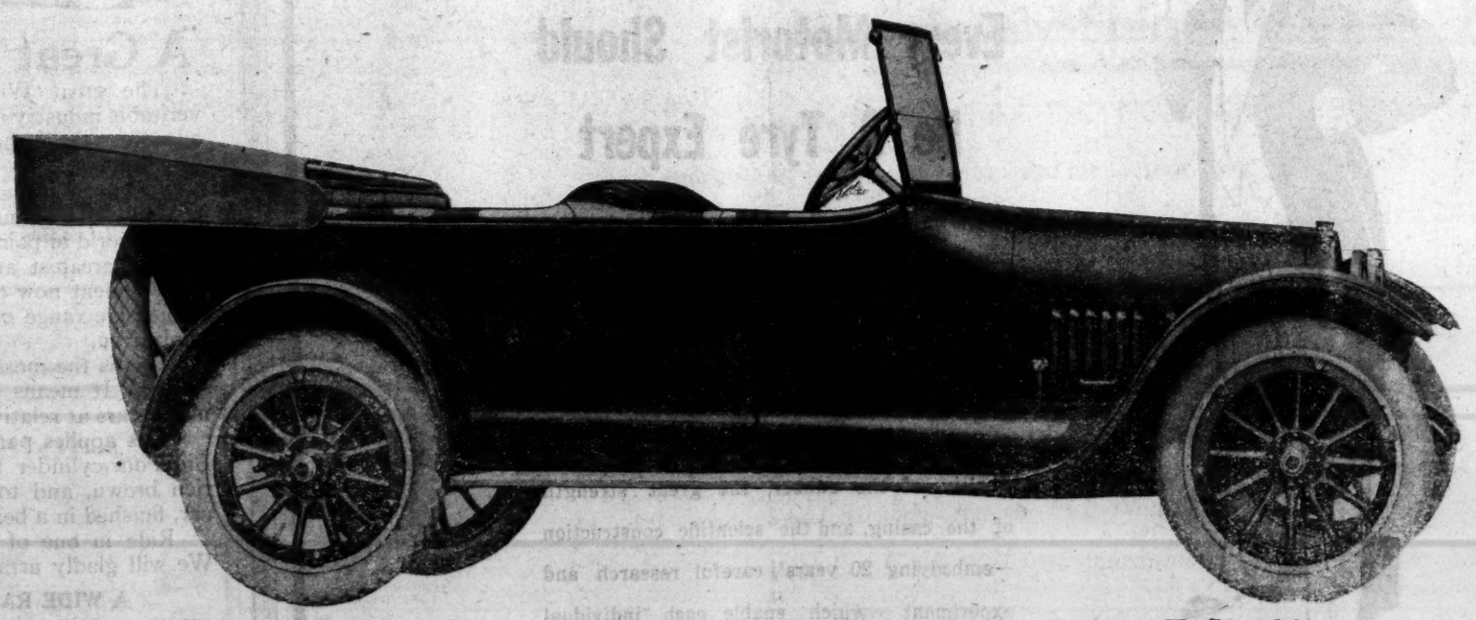

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Looking Over The Auto Output For Next Year

By **Harry A. Tarantous**

After a personal investigation into present automobile factory conditions with a view to obtaining advance information on the progress made during the year and after a visit to most of the big plants, I can draw but one conclusion and that is that our 1918 cars will be largely refinements of those of the 1917 season. On the whole the cars will be better in outward appearance, the detail will be worked out to a finer degree but chassis remain substantially the same.

There are instances where some really important changes have been made, even so much as a change of engine, or an axle, but in ninety per cent of our so-called new chassis, any changes which will be noticed by the average enthusiast are in the detail. A new speedometer drive may have been adopted, or provisions made for the better lubrication of a part, or perhaps one metal substituted for another. In a great number of cases where changes are noted, the reason for their being made is simply that time, material or money has been saved somewhere.

It hardly need be mentioned that list prices are higher than they were last season and that the revision in prices has resulted in a re-arrangement of the classes of cars so that many vehicles which were in what we ordinarily call the low-price class, now are near the medium and some formerly in the latter category have stepped up close to the highbrows. There are more makers this year; all of them are prospering and many of the older ones are looking ahead so that the future will see them engaged in perhaps the manufacture of trucks, or some other motoring commodity. It is quite true that some of our builders have had a little difficulty this year, trouble with cars, with dealers, getting money and so on, but this sort of trouble now is past and practically every marker is happily engaged in 1918 production on a better footing than ever before.

Export business is better; the material market is not so bothersome and the only complaints heard on my recent visit to the larger plants was of slow delivery of materials rather than inability to get them. The labor market is comparatively good, although for a while the draft situation did worry many makers. However, the plants being located in centers tends to ease the labor problem to a large extent. Still quite a number of factories complain, though this is no new condition, about skilled labor, such as tool makers and other specialists. It is quite true that the reduction in the number of immigrants has cut down the available supply of common labor in the shops, but it simply means paying a little more to get other men. The dealer in the city has his labor troubles and they are more accentuated than those of the factory, for to get good help in the city at a reasonable wage is almost impossible. However, in the end the weight has fallen on the factory because the dealer has gone there to get his needed men.

Despite the fact that this is a bad building time, motor car makers have not been idle though the added acreage and floor space cannot be compared with the increase of a few years ago. The situation taken all in all looks something like this: About 1,750,000 cars with new lingerie and lace will be made this coming season at prices about twenty-five per cent higher than two years ago and about ten higher than this past season. The manufacturers are making money because sales are increasing all along the line especially in the rural districts where the farmer is "hub deep" in gold; failures are fewer than they ever were. Nothing seems to bother the industry now except the stock broker and deliveries.

The majority of our makers do not recognise the calendar for guidance in producing new models. Instead they make improvements as they are needed or evolved and introduce the new model just as soon as possible. Many of these makers will be ready to announce in November or December and still others will wait for show time, when the greatest value can be derived from the announcement, they think. Just what some of these late-announcement cars will look like many of us already know because the first two or three are in the factory for inspection by dealers. There is no secret about the plans of the Hupp company, which will shortly introduce a small four at a lower price than its present car. Maxwell's announcement already has been made and a description appears in this issue. Marmon, Cole, King, Dodge, Mitchell and others will have something to say within four or five weeks.

The Scripps-Booth company, which recently obtained more working capital, is marketing a four and eight at $1,250 and $1,425 respectively. The improvements in the four include the use of a larger engine to give more power and better performance, a deeper frame, longer springs and a body which is roomier. The new Stearns-Knight models have better bodies and a few slight changes have been made in the four and eight cylinder chassis. Murray is continuing its eight with a new body and at a price of $2,800. The American six, made in Plainfield, N. J., is about the same mechanically as last season, but the appearance is much better because of a new body; the Mon Company will shortly offer a new $1,000 model using a 3 by 4½ Continental engine. This car will be smaller than the 1917 six all will weigh about 2,400 pounds. The body lines will be better than those of the pervious six. Kissel has a number of new body models to offer on chassis which are slightly improved. There will be a number of new cars announced shortly, practically all sixes in the $1,000 to $1,500 class. So far a few new ones have come to public attention, principally the Pan-American and the Sayers, the former a $1,250 six made in Chicago and the latter a $1,295 six from Cincinnati.

I have mentioned that production will increase by about 250,000 cars, but the distribution of this increase is not so evenly divided as last year, when practically every maker jumped his production. This year a great number of the factories are going to be conservative; some will not increase at all because of the uncertainty of the future.

There are two things which will govern the production schedule this season: The government's demand on the factory, and the market. Some makers, one very prominent one in particular, have very wisely arranged the schedule in quarters so that at the end of any quarter the production may be stopped and the factory turned over to the government if necessary. Materials are on hand for the whole year's production of cars, but so far as the production department is concerned it works by quarters. Many factories are committed to a half season's supply of cars and of course others for the whole season.

Increases for the first part of the year are already well known. Packard's August business was nineteen per cent ahead of last August, Marmon is running approximately ten per cent ahead of last year on the average, National about thirty per cent ahead, Paige more than sixty per cent more than last year, Hudson is right now shipping about 100 cars per day, Peerless is far ahead, and the same may be said of Cadillac, Maxwell, Oakland, Mitchell, King, etc.

Though exports are greater than they were last year, the cars a going to different countries. Whereas the European nations supplied the bulk of the neutral nations and South America, Canada, Australia etc., this country has been called upon to take care of these. Canada increase alone amounts to more than fifty per cent. Makers are bidding strongly for this trade as permanent acquisition and they are in the enviable position of being able to take good care of it and still satisfy the home market with ease. But the home market needs more cars this coming year and it is likely that the conservative estimate of increase previously mentioned may be shattered.

It is quite true that during the early part of the year a number of factories felt a jolt in the sales department. This was a bad-weather period pure and simple. Some of the makers felt the brakes taking hold in April, others in May and still others in June. Some did not feel it at all. In a few cases it caused commotion because the dealers got the notion that it was not due to the weather but to some fundamental financial cause—no one knew what—that might react permanently. These dealers all but closed up the shop, snapped the lock and threw the key away.

Business was plentiful after the bad weather, but these dealers did not think so and consequently did not get any. It was soon evident to everyone that the market was better than ever and then things gradually worked back to normal again. But through all of this the sane dealers got the business their efforts justified. Now, happily with the season in full swing, with all crops as bountiful as the farmer's dream depicted it, with everyone making more money than ever before, cars are moving just as healthily as in past seasons. When even the small farmer can afford to buy a tractor and keep the tractor makers busy, it is not difficult to realise the amount of money he has to spend.

There seems to be some speculation at present as regards the aspect after the war. We shall hear later a little more definitely about actual conditions abroad, but there is no doubt even now that the foreigners are a bit worried about what will become of their trade when the boys come home. Shall we, with our ability to ship immediately, have a lien on the business? Right now there is not a maker of note on the other side who is not thinking about his after-war trade. Many have already completed their designs and have some notion as to the plan of attack. They have learned a lot during the war; they have learned to produce in quantity. And above all they have learned a lot more about building engines and automobiles. With engineering progress somewhat atrophied here because of demand for cars of all descriptions, it is likely that when the foreigners do get into the stride again, it will result in big-production cars possibly superior to ours, though there is still to consider the question of price.

Looking over our whole 1918 layout of cars, it is clearly evident that this is a transition stage in body work, that the designers are aiming for something more magnificent than the average buyer can imagine. This design will have as a basis the lines of such cars as the new Packard, the Liberty, the Scripps-Booth, Stearns, etc., with a narrowed front, a slightly crowned hood and cowl and a definite line back from the radiator to the windshield which will be slightly tilted. This type of body, which had its inception at the hands of the custom makers, is just beginning to take hold for regular production, though Locomobile, Cadillac and others hinted at it even last year.

This design, which probably will become the so-called standard in a year or so, calls for a gently sloping hood with a rather wide cowl, the two being slightly crowned. This is merely my prediction and it is possible that a turn may be made toward another class which is headed by Marmon and includes Jordan, Paige, Premier, Mercer and Mitchell. This design has a high hood line as compared with the sides of the body, a rounded hood, and a windshield slightly more inclined. Still another group, though small, includes those who have endeavored to emulate the Rolls-Royce of England. This includes the Roamer, which started the drive, Murray and the new Bowes magnetic. Our so-called standard design such as that used by Maxwell, Dodge and many others, no doubt will be carried along for some time yet on the lower priced cars because of its ease of production and cheapness.

It can readily be seen that the makers have automatically grouped themselves into body classes, a tendency for which the motor manufacturers have always been noted, because of the inability of each to have at his disposal a master body builder. This naturally necessitates plagiarising, so that as soon as a striking model is brought out by one maker, or an idea such as the slanting shield, or double cowl incorporated, every designer approving of it immediately appropriates it for his own use.

The real problem of the maker has been the building of a car which is different from the others or which can instantly be identified as a certain make. Two years ago a few concerns started mounting custom-built bodies, or what amounts to that, on standard chassis and this season practically every maker of a so-called standard-parts car is endeavoring to catch the eye of the buyer by attractive bodywork. Indeed, with the chassis specifications overlappipng in so many cases, individuality must be obtained in the dressing. This has caused the maker no little concern because in the majority of cases the bodies are purchased of special body builders and naturally these have been urged to produce something distinctive for each automobile maker. It has come to a point where one car maker, knowing what another is working on, will attempt to get from the same body maker a batch of the same kind of bodies, believing that the other fellow is right and will make a "hit."

It is quite likely that the new season will witness the introduction of a large number of new four-passenger designs and, as indicated many months ago in MoToR, these designs will be based upon the touring car and not the roadster. Cadillac, Stutz, King, Hudson and any number of other large makers already have such models but it seemed to take a year or so for many to realise that the four-passenger with touring lines was the desired type as opposed to the roadster, which originated from the cloverleaf. This type of car has had an effect upon both the five-passenger and the ordinary roadster production because many who formerly needed a car to hold four had to take a five and those who wanted a car for three were forced to take the ordinary roadster.

In seating arrangement there still does not seem to be any definite trend. Some makers offer two or three different arrangements in the same line, others change from one form to another. The separate front seat has not the large following it once had but this does not mean that it is not desirable because many of those who have discontinued this form have done so because their layout was poor. The desire on the part of so many for a second cowl has brought about more of the continuous type of front seats.

It is evident that there have been many modifications of the original design of center cowl, and some makers, in order to get away from duplication, have neglected this cowl altogether, and obtained an effect almost as good. In the new Stutz four-passenger this is exceedingly well done. Some of our best makers still adhere to the old form of front seat with the back extending too far above the body sides.

Closed or convertible models will be many and much finer in appearance than those of a year ago. The trouble has been in getting good blending of lines in the convertibles, but this year's stock seems to have the desired individuality. In strictly closed models the brougham is gaining much in favor and it is now common to see makers of standard-parts cars of medium price offering closed bodies of the very highest type. The permanent roof and detachable sides model may be considered the standard convertible type, though attempts are being made to modify it to suit the taste of the man who does not want a permanent roof. This has brought about a demand for landaulets and similar convertibles.

In analysing trend in chassis design one can point out but few definite tendencies, since development, while it no doubt has been going on, has not as yet shown itself in the cars. There has been a slight eruption in the multi-cylinder class; none to speak of in the sixes or fours. Those who showed the latter last year have not departed, though a few makers of sixes have changed their engine sizes and agreed that the small six is the thing. Those who a few years ago predicted a sad and sudden death for the eight might do well to take a trip through the Cadillac plant and witness thousands of men working to the limit trying to catch up with orders. Indeed, the streets around the plant must be used for finished chassis

(Continued on Page 7)

1918 To Be Big Year In Auto World

The coming year, 1918, will prove to be the banner year for the Automobile Industry.

While hundreds of automobile manufacturers, dealers, and salesmen have been predicting for some months past that 1918 would be the biggest year in the motor car production and motor car sales, their forecast has now been officially indorsed by a statement from that solid and conservative body known as the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce which declares that there is every indication for continued large sales and increased manufacturing of motordriven vehicles next year.

Despite the entrance of the United States into the world-war, the flotation of two Liberty loans and the enactment of heavy war taxes, the automobile industry continues to thrive, grow and expand, as it never did before.

The prosperity which is today sweeping the length and breadth of the United States and its territories has carried the motor-car on its uppermost crest. Back in the spring this year there were some who predicted a financial setback for the motor-trade but even the most pessimistic are optimistic now.

An expression of opinion on the general condition of affairs in the motor car industry issued by Alfred Reeves, general manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce is as follows:

"Production and sales for the first six months of this year 18 per cent ahead of same period last year. The prospects are that this year's production will reach about 2,000,000 passenger cars and trucks."

'Some of the largest makers are now oversold and cannot meet tremendous demand of the eager public. The record breaking farm crops, unprecedented manufacturing activity, high prices and high wages indicate continuation of large sales."

"The truck production is forty per cent greater than last year. The war department is about to order 15,000 army trucks in addition to several thousand already under contract. Business houses all over the country are now rushing orders for vehicles so as to protect themselves against freight and express embargoes and delays."

"It is a fact that the automobile industry will be called upon to manufacture the Liberty war motor and the various parts for aeroplanes. This will be in addition to the heavy demand from the government for utility automobiles and trucks.

Intending purchasers of motor cars, both passenger and utility, on these islands may experience considerable difficulty during the next few months in securing delivery unless their orders are placed immediately, is the prevailing opinion in local automobile circles.

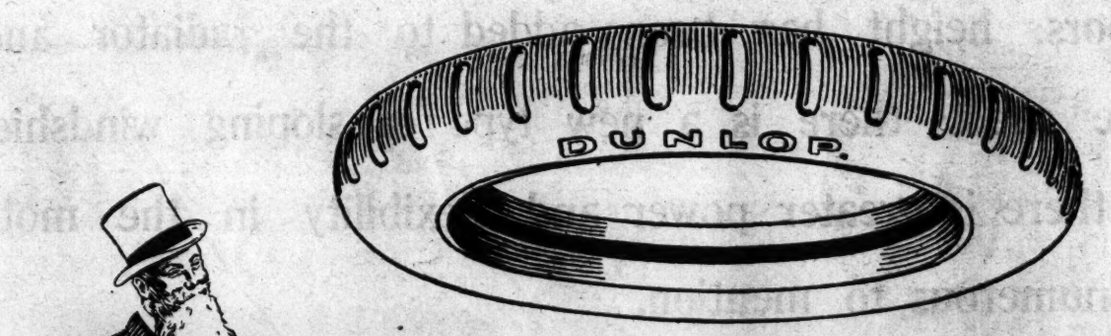
The shortage of machines at the factories and the possible freight embargo owing to the war necessity will no doubt cause a delay in delivery. These two facts coupled with the big demand for motor cars in every part of the world is prompting many Hawaiians to order their automobiles now.

AIREDALE DOG DRIVES A CAR HALF A BLOCK

Pueblo, Colo., October 6.—A big Airedale dog had his day recently and took advantage of his opportunity. In other words he drove an automobile down the street during a hard rainstorm and stopped at the corner without an accident, while the owners of the car had sought refuge in a store nearby during the downpour.

The car was standing near the curb of a business street. The street sloped somewhat and the car was headed downhill. Two Airedale dogs were in the tonneau of the car, and tiring of the monotony of being "gentlemen," abandoned their good manners and began chasing each other about the car.

One of them jumped over the front seat and his paws landed on the steering wheel. The impact caused the wheels of the car to be turned from the curb and the machine moved down the street to the corner, where it was stopped, but not before the dog had "driven" it half a block.



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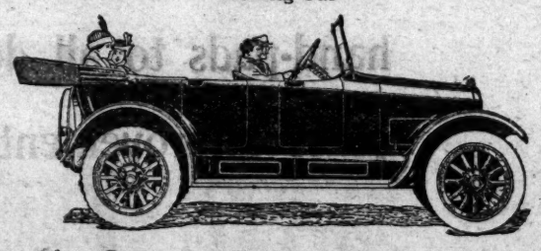

A Great Development

The great Willys-Overland factories—a veritable industry in themselves—have played a leading part in the development of the motor car business.

Although it has existed only nine years, the Willys-Overland institution is now second in the world in point of motor car production.

The greatest and latest Willys-Overland development now offers to the world a comprehensive range of models built by one organization.

This is the most advanced step in the industry. It means greater economies; better motor cars at relatively lower prices.

This applies particularly to the Overland Big Four-cylinder touring car, finished in a rich brown, and to the Light Four touring car, finished in a beautiful gray.

Ride in one of these motor cars today. We will gladly arrange for a demonstration.

A WIDE RANGE OF MODELS

Big-Four-Cylinder Overland
5-Passenger Touring Car
3-Passenger Roadster
5-Passenger Touring Coupe
5-Passenger Touring Sedan

Light Six-Cylinder Overland
5-Passenger Touring Car
3-Passenger Roadster
3-Passenger Touring Coupe
5-Passenger Touring Sedan

Willys-Knight Models
7-Passenger, Four-Cylinder Touring Car
4-Passenger, Four-Cylinder Coupe
7-Passenger, Four-Cylinder Touring Sedan
7-Passenger, Four-Cylinder Limousine
7-Passenger, Eight-Cylinder Touring Car

Light Four-Cylinder Overland
5-Passenger Touring Car
2-Passenger Roadster
4-Passenger "Country Club"

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Manufacturers of Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars and Light Lorries

Looking Over The Auto Output For Next Year

(Continued from Page 6)

because there hardly is room in the already large factory.

Where a maker produces an eight or twelve and another model, the ratio is usually three to two in favor of the other model, with the multi-cylinder demand catching up. One maker gave a very good reason for this by saying that people are beginning to realise that just because an engine has eight or twelve cylinders it should not be expected to jump over the moon. The idea of more cylinders had a psychological effect on the buyer and he really expected more than he got in the first models. Now the buyer is beginning to appreciate other things aside from speed. There is little to complain about in our cars as a whole when it comes to a question of speed and power. Even the cheaper cars now have peppery power plants which can give good account of themselves in competition with the more expensive ones.

The aluminum engine has not gained an adherent during the past season, but a lot has been learned about its manufacture. Early troubles have passed entirely and the objections brought up at the beginning were proved to have no sound basis in fact. In an article to appear in a coming issue some details concerning aluminum engine improvements will be given.

On the whole there have been no changes in pistons, connecting rods or crankshafts. A few who have not been using counterbalanced shafts for some time have resurrected this feature, perhaps because of the balanced shaft propaganda which has been so prominently before the public. The talk has made a number of designers pay a little more attention to this part and where a radical change was not justified some makers have made the shaft heavier.

Though for years makers have been spending a great of money to obtain quietness, some of them as much as $150 per car, there are still a few who are willing to work further toward the limit. This year this has called for attention to the cam design, to stop valve noise. The cams are so designed that the valve velocity is reduced just before seating, a sort of valve shock absorber. It is surprising the difference in quietness that a new shaft makes.

The detachable cylinder head has made a slight gain. There is no doubt about the advantages of this to the car owner but many engineers are prejudiced, because of the fact that a gasket must be used and that trouble might come from improper screwing in of the studs. Some cannot use a head of this kind without going to some trouble to get metal enough where they want it for the studs. One very prominent engineer who was away from the factory for some time returned to find that the engine of his car was changed from integral to detachable head, much against his wishes. And he is one of the best engineers in this country.

There is little to say about ignition except that the battery system is supreme. Some makers have even gone so far as to try to cheapen this equipment still more. Greater reliability from battery systems is here with the slight improvements in the unit and the changes made in battery construction. The Willard company, which supplies a vast number, has a much better battery to offer this year.

Carburetion system have seen a number of changes principally in the manifolding. The hot-spot idea is used more than before and where not employed, the inlet manifold either is in the casting or provision is made for heating it in some way. The thermostatic control for winter work has made a slight gain as was predicted in Motor last January. The dual control has come in. In this both air and water are under control by temperature so that when the engine is cold both water and air flow are shut off. This is used o the new Columbia.

There has been no complaint about the vacuum fuel feed system and more makers than ever are using it in its refined form. There will be more makes of systems on the cars this year. In the cooling system itself and in lubrication there are few changes to be seen. Except for a detail change here and there the starting and lighting systems are about the same. In a few cases makers have changed from one system to another to affect a saving, or the position of one of the units has been altered, but otherwise little has been done in this direction.

The dry-plate clutch is a winner and has made wonderful strides during the past two years, especially where the plates are few and the construction simple as is the case in dozens of cars where the same make of clutch is used. Transmission changes are very few, though some factories, because of complaints from owners have taken a little more pains with heat treatment of the parts. At this point it might be mentioned that many more cars will b seen with the speedometer driven by completely enclosing gearing from the transmission.

Propeller shafts, joints and axles have received little change but rear suspension has been given attention by a few. It looks as though the semi-elliptic for he rear will be far in the lead this season because of a number of makers changing to this form. Packard is a notable example, having had platform last season.

Some of the makers of the more expensive cars are cutting the wheel size and mounting smaller tires of larger section, which adds to the appearance of the car and still gives the desired air capacity. Stutz cars this year all have small tires with the air capacity of the larger ones.

MORE PLANTS TO MAKE GASOLINE FROM WELL GAS

California has twenty-six plants which manufacture gasoline from natural gas. Last year these plants manufactured 17,158,754 gallons, valued at $2,293,822. Now that there is so much demand for gasoline, and the prices of all oils are so high, it is more than likely that the number of plants in California will be greatly increased, says the automobile edition of a San Francisco newspaper.

Almost half the total output of natural gas gasoline in the United States last year was produced in Oklahoma, although the number of plants operating in that state was smaller than in either Pennsylvania or West Virginia. The average recovery of gasoline per thousand cubic feet of natural gas was greatest in Louisiana, with Oklahoma ranking second in this respect among the important producing states. New York and Colorado, jointly where the production was insignificant had a slightly better average.

The quantity of raw gasoline extracted from natural gas, including that produced by the compression and absorption methods, as well as that obtained by the use of vacuum pumps and recovered as drips from gas transmission lines, and sold in that year, was 104,212,809 gallons, a gain of 38,848,144 gallons, or 59 per cent over the output of 1915. The quantity of commerical gasoline represented by this output of raw casing-head product, though not susceptible of actual determination, was probably more than 200,000,000 gallons.

The average price received in 1916 for the unblended product at the sources of production was 14 cents a gallon, and the market value of the entire output was $14,408,201, a gain of 6 cents in average unit price and of $9,257,378, or 180 per cent in total value, compared with 1915.

The number of plants for extracting gasoline from natural gas increased from 414 at the beginning of 1916 to 594 at the end of the year, a gain of 43 per cent, whereas the combined daily capacity of all plants increased from 232,336 to 484,448 gallons, or about 108 per cent.

Motor Cars In New Zealand

During the last three years 12,380 cars have been imported into New Zealand, of which only 1,486 were classed as pleasure cars, the others being for general utility purposes, says a Consular report. It is stated that the cost of the motor cars imported during the three years averaged $768.90 each.

LITTLE HOPE FOR CHEAPER AUTO THIS YEAR DESPITE CUT IN PRICES OF STEEL, SAY BUILDERS

Much emphasis has been placed on the soaring cost of pig iron and steel by automobile manufactures throughout the United States, who within the recent months have announced sharp increases in the prices of their motor cars. Consequently when the price of steel was cut in half some few weeks ago by agreement between President Woodrow Wilson and the steel magnates the question naturally suggested itself as to whether the automobile buyer would reap the benefit.

The presidents of five of the leading automobile manufacturing companies in United States were interviewed and their replies follow:

Prices Will Be Lower In Six Months

Detroit, Mich., October 1.—Alvan Macauley, president Packard Motor Car Company, said: The government agreement respecting the price of pig iron probably would favorably affect the price of motor cars ultimately, unless, as expected, increases in the cost of labor and the general expense of operating the manufacturing plants should offset the lower cost of materials.

Any lowering of the price of automobiles, however, could not be effective for at least six months, since virtually all manufacturers buy materials and stock up that far ahead.

Cut In Steel Will Not Offset Cost

Cleveland, O., October 1.—Edward S. Jordan, president Jordan Motor Car Company, said: The reduced price of steel will not affect the inventories carried by motor car manufacturers for several months. Furthermore, it will not offset the increased cost of production, due to reduced output.

The big cost items contributing to increased prices are transportation and labor. There will be a shortage of motor cars this winter, not because of increased demand, but due to decreased production and the difficulties of transportation.

Cost To Manufacturer Not Reduced One Cent

Kenosha, Wis., October 1.—C. W. Nash, president Nash Motors Company, said: "Most decidedly, the fixing of prices on steel by the government and the steel companies will have no bearing whatever upon the price of automobiles. This is due to the fact that all automobile concerns and those supplying the accessory parts of automobiles have contracted for their steel and, in many cases, have a large quantity of steel going through work and process. Any price arrangement between the government and the steel companies will not reduce the cost to the manufacturer of automobiles one cent.

"I am prepared to believe that all contracts now in existence, which are usually made for several months ahead with the steel companies, will stand exactly as they were made."

Mills Too Crowded To Produce At New Rates

Detroit, Mich.—Walter E. Flanders, president Maxwell Motor Co., said:

"It is my opinion that the announced reduction in the price of pig iron, steel, and some other raw materials by the United States government will not, for some time to come, affect the retail selling price of automobiles.

"Automobile manufacturers have contracted for material at present prices good many months in advance, in order to protect themselves against delays in deliveries, and the steel mills and blast furnaces are so crowded with government work and other work that they will have no opportunity to produce materials at the new prices for many months to come.

"This should not be taken as a forecast, but simply as the opinion of one producer of automobiles."

Everything Going Up, Why Talk Of Steel?

Indianapolis, Ind., October 1.—F. E. Moskovics, vice-president Nordyke and Marmon Company, said: We, here, cannot see where the price reduction of steel will make any vast difference in the price of motor cars.

By analysing the problem and considering the total tonnage of steel involved, with the pro rata reduction, you will readily see that the price of steel has not regulated the advance in motor car prices so much as the price of every single thing in the car, from glass to tires and labor, which is an infinitely greater item than raw steel—which shows no variation in price. All operative costs, power and machine tools are in exactly the same position.

Eventually the matter of steel prices may have some influence, but not in the immediate future.

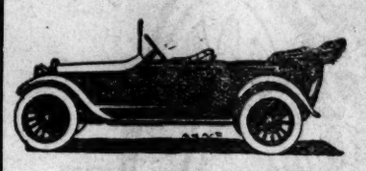
'Twas Ever Thus

My car is a pip, it'll step along,
I can climb any hill there is on high;
The gas to run it costs but a song,
And the motor purrs like a lullaby.
But just let me take a friend for a jog
And venture some loud, vainglorious crack:
The back wheels stick in a crossing bog
Or the engine dies on a street car track.

It's only a little old modest bus.
But it slips right out with a whitz and zip;
When by myself, without a fuss
Often I hit a fifty clip.
But if I indulge a chance to brag—
Then the carburetor gets a cramp,
All the cab does is choke and drag,
All I can do is cuss and champ.

Trouble in getting away? Not me.
Bingo! jam in the clutch, and go.
Warmth in a minute, speed in three—
That is, if I've lots of time. But lo,
If in a hurry to beat it home,
Good night! the battery's on the blink,
And even the crank won't make 'er roam.
Mine is a swell boat—I don't think!

—Guy F. Lee.



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THE GRIP THAT HOLDS

This Non-Skid Tread is built up high in the center where the wear comes. Therefore you get all your money out in actual service.

Right-angled against skid in any direction, this massive good measure tread affords maximum safety as well as multiplied mileage. And it takes the powerful Firestone body to sustain the bulk and strain of the Firestone Non-Skid Tread.

All this good measure building is part of the Universal Firestone Service for any demand. Firestone Tubes and Accessories also on hand.

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Write for Illustrated Literature

Firestone
NON-SKID TYRES

FISK
NON-SKID

A Marvellously Sturdy Tire

The big sturdy buttons of the Fisk NON-SKID are thick enough and tough enough to stand the hardest wear and to resist shocks and vibration. The tire is designed on a scientifically correct principle to afford positive protection against skidding and side-slipping, yet is so ingeniously conceived as to glide along with the smoothness of the plain tread. Mileage, safety, service are assured with every Fisk Tire.

Let us show you the Fisk Non-skid Tire.
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LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

Maxwell Shows Gasoline Economy

An average of 29.1 miles was made by the first 1,162 cars reported to the Home Office.

Thousands of owners have just achieved for the Maxwell the greatest gasoline economy victory in the history of the automobile.

These thousands of cars made amazingly big mileage records in one-gallon runs in the most gigantic motor car demonstration ever conceived—the Maxwell $50,000 U. S. Liberty Bond Contest.

The historic Economy Contest ended in a blaze of glory for the sturdy Maxwell. All former economy records were shattered.

Big mileage records were made by hundreds and thousands of cars in the Maxwell contest and have created the greatest astonishment in the automobile world. It was not that one car made one wonderful mileage record, but that thousands of cars have made records that have opened the eyes of millions of people to the economy and efficiency of the Maxwell.

Because of these achievements the Maxwell stands today pre-eminent throughout the world as the greatest economy car.

Average mileage records attained, as well as individual runs, constituted a glorious victory for the Maxwell cars. It was the most successful showing ever made by any automobile.

It was most emphatically a Maxwell triumph.

Undergoes Hard Test

The Maxwell has undergone superbly the hardest test any automobile was ever called upon to meet. In every section of the United States and Canada former records were shattered to fragments.

Very few cars got records of less than 30 miles to one gallon. A majority went more than 30 miles, while scores of owners got more than 40. There were owners who went beyond the 40 and some who made more than 50 miles.

Weather conditions were bad in many parts of the country during the contest. Nowhere, however, was the ardor of the Maxwell owners dampened by these or any other difficulties. Obstacles of every sort were met and overcome by the World's Wonder Car.

Because runs were made by children and women, as well as by men, the excellent mileage records are all the more satisfactory. It shows that the Maxwell is the car for all the people.

Sets Pace For Others

Millions of newspaper readers followed the contest from the start on June 16 until the end on July 10. The contest proved a most inspiring sporting event. Friends and neighbors of participants made the runs the most talked about things in all localities.

No automobile company has ever dared to place as hard a test on its cars as the Maxwell has done,

—first in the dealers' contest of May 23,

—then in the owners' $50,000 contest, just ended.

A pace has been set that no other car can meet.

Officials of the company knew the Maxwell was the greatest car for gasoline economy. They were willing to back their judgment by the offer of $50,000 in Liberty Bonds.

They feel now that the big mileage records attained to the latest trails have justified their outlay of so much money.

Are Maxwell Admirers

Results have branded the Maxwell as the peerless car of economy, with no superior—indeed, without an equal.

Thousands of future car owners have decided to be Maxwell owners, their preference clinched by the splendid showing the car made in the big contest.

The Maxwell has made a most favorable impression on millions of these persons, who watched the red tank runs, noticed the big mileage results, and are now admirers and probably soon will be owners of a champion Maxwell.

Every competing owner in the contest proved himself or herself a real salesman for the Maxwell car.

Owners are proud of their cars—proud of the number of miles they can get on one gallon—proud of the world-breaking records made by hundreds of cars in North America in the last three weeks.

Owners today are boasting of their Maxwells and thereby are selling hundreds and hundreds of cars for dealers.

Some dealers are so busy selling cars to the prospects who acted as observers on the red tank runs that they haven't had time to forward to us the result of their local contest. Orders for cars from men who acted as observers are being received by dealers in all parts of the country. Dealers are finding it easier to sell the Maxwell car today than ever before.

Kerosene As Fuel

The threat of high prices, lower quality and a possible a shortage of gasoline has caused a considerable amount of experimenting with kerosene carburetors and devices to permit the use of kerosene with present day carbureter equipment. My own experience has been however, that it is better to continue using gasoline as long as possible.

Kerosene posses only one real advantage over gasoline as a motor car fuel and that is economy. On the other hand, there are several disadvantages which in my humble opinion outweigh slightly the economy feature.

For a time last season I used a heating device intended to heat the gas between the carbureter and the intake parts in the cylinder, permitting the use of kerosene with the regular carbureter. In this device of the hot exhaust gases were diverted to a heating drum around the intake pipe. This worked all right when thoroughly warmed up, but, of course, the motor had to be started and warmed up for five minutes or so (longer in cold weather) on gasoline. No doubt on long steady runs this equipment would prove economical, as the mileage obtained on kerosene was practicaly the same as when running on gasoline, but in intermittent service with frequent stops, which allowed the motor to get cool, there was very little to choose. Carbon seemed to form more quickly when running on kerosene and the extra expense of cleaning the carbon out more frequently about offset the saving in the actual cost of the fuel.

My experience with a special carbureter designed expressly for using kerosene was hardly more encouraging as the results as to mileage per gallon of fuel, frequency of cleaning out carbon, etc., were just about the same as with the standard carbureter and extra heat.

Perhaps the most serious objection to the use of kerosene is that it requires several changes in the design of the engine to give the best results. The compression must be lowered somewhat in the average motor, and it is advisable to feed a small amount of water vapor with the intake air, to prevent pounding under load. The intake pipe must be thoroughly heated at all times, preferably by exhaust gases. More heat can be obtained in this way than with the water-heated intake manifolds used on some cars. Special attention must be paid to the cooling system as the motor seems more liable to overheat when running on kerosene.

One point that needs special care on the kerosene driven car is lubrication. A certain amount of gas may get past the piston rings on each compression stroke, depending, of course, on the condition of the piston rings and cylinder walls, and the kerosene will condense and thin the oil in the crank case, greatly reducing its lubricating qualities. For this reason the oil should be cleaned out thoroughly and replaced with fresh oil more frequently than when running on gasoline. Moreover, the best grade of oil should be used at all times as kerosene tends to "cut" the oil, and if an inferior grade were used the cylinder walls or bearings might be damaged.

Taking into account all the extra expenses involved therefore I do not think it really pays to use kerosene with the present day motors. No doubt later on when cars are specially designed to run on kerosene, much better results will be obtained.—*Motor.*

Overland President Raising War Funds

The executive and organising ability of John N. Willys, head of Willys-Overland, Inc., of Toledo, has been called into full play in connection with the raising, under his supervision, of a war camp community recreation fund of $3 for every soldier and sailor in the service of Uncle Sam. He will have associated with him, in the big task, men of national prominence in nearly every city in the country.

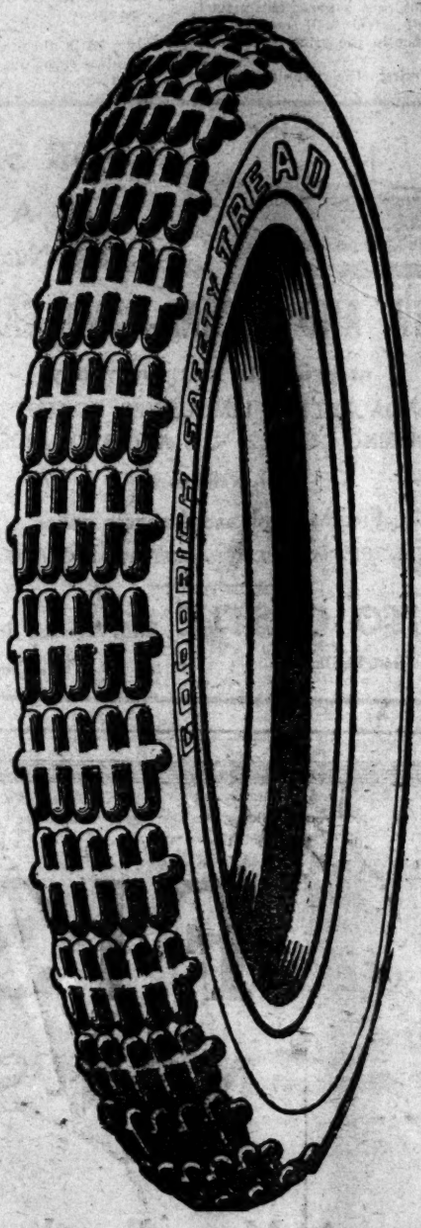
President Wilson, in a recent letter, expressed appreciation of Mr. Willys's willingness to serve the country in this respect and wished the work every success. The letter was made public by the Commission on Training Camp Activities of the Army and Navy, when the appointment of Mr. Willys to direct the campaign was announced.

The huge fund is to be used in providing hospitality and wholesome recreation for the enlisted men in communities adjacent to the training camps. Six or eight weeks will be devoted to the campaign, and the leaders in the movement hope to have the fund oversubscribed before the expiration of that period. National campaign headquarters has been established in Washington, D. C.

Secretary of War Baker, Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Raymond B. Fosdick, Chairman of the joint departmental commission, joined in the appointment of committeemen who will assist Mr. Willys.

GOODRICH

SAFETY TREAD TYRES



The Good Safety Tread, with its resilient, road-gripping fingers of superfine rubber, is the surest prevention of the skid yet invented. These fingers of live rubber penetrate surface grease, and grip the road-bed with a certainty that adds immeasurably to the joy of motoring.

Furthermore, the Goodrich Safety Tread misses most things on the road that puncture, and, besides, gives you greater mileage than you ever had before.

These are FACTS. Motorists by thousands have proved them—are proving them at this moment—on every kind of road imaginable. Seated at the wheel, on a greasy surface, you yourself will realize how the Safety Tread holds the road.

Let us supply you with a Goodrich Safety Cover when you are in need of a tyre, so that you can convince yourself of its high value from the point of view of safety, and as a mileage-giver.

"Best In The Long Run"

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